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VOL. XXIII NO. 217 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1935 SIXTEEN PAGES

Greatest Demonstration Of Force Since War

Indian Lives In Abyssinia

HAVE BRITISH GOVT. DENIED RESPONSIBILITY?

SIMLA, September 10.

Pundit Nilkant Das has tabled several short-notice questions on the plight of Indian subjects in Abyssinia, based on the article published in the "Hindustan Times" of to-day.

He inquires if the British Consul asked Indians to send their families to India within 8 days and if they had been told that the British Government have no responsibility in their case in the event of war.

He further asks if it has been announced that the Bank of Abyssinia won't give Indians the exchange of not more than Rs. 300 for their money.

Has the registration of properties of Indians in Abyssinia by the British Consul been stopped?—United Press.

JAP CONSUL'S PROTEST

'British Economic Moves In China'

NANKING, September 10.

As a symptom of Japanese resentment at the "new British economic moves in China" the Japanese consul protested to the Ministry of Industry against the loan of ten million dollars by British interests in Shanghai to assist the Chinese coal industry.—Reuter.

BEAR RAIDS ON THE EXCHANGE

Emergency Powers To Check Them

In order to prevent "bear" raids the Board of Directors of the Bombay Stock Exchange have, it is understood, applied to the Government of Bombay for emergency powers for the suspension of "short selling" whenever it appears to the Board that such action is desirable in the public interest.

The emergency rule runs as follows:—

"In a crisis or emergency or when it is obvious to the Board that a crisis is at hand or that a fair or normal market may not exist, and the Board is satisfied that a temporary suspension of short selling is in the public interest, the Board shall prohibit 'short selling' in any security for such a period as the Board may from time to time decide."

NEW BENGAL STEEL COMPANY

Negotiation With Tatas

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The report that a new company with a capital of Rs. 15 crores has been registered in Calcutta to manufacture steel and that one of its promoters is Mr. C. Perrin, who has been the Consulting Engineer of the Tata Iron and Steel Company, caused considerable fall in shares on the Bombay Stock Exchange. "The Chronicle" understands that negotiations are proceeding between the authorities of the Tata Iron and Steel Company and the new Bengal Company and it is likely that arrangement for working in co-operation will be arrived at between the two companies.

MEERUT, September 9.

A meeting under the auspices of the Congress Kisan Party was held here yesterday to observe the "Loharu Sufferers' Day".

A resolution protesting against the alleged depression in Loharu State, and demanding an enquiry into the grievances of the people there was passed:—United Press.

20 Million Fascists Ordered To Rally

Mussolini To Test Their Fitness For Prompt Mobilisation

ROME, September 10.

The Il Duce ordered a general rally of all Fascist forces all over Italy and colonies on a particular day in the near future.

The alarm signal will be given by bells, sirens and drums in towns and country. Members of all organisations inscribed in forces will then don uniforms and hasten to the respective rallying points.

Militia At Barracks

The militia will assemble at the barracks while Italians residing temporarily or permanently abroad must telegraph to the Secretary of the Fascist Party. The different organisations will remain at their posts until mid-night with the exception of members of the Balitala (Boy Scouts) organisations which may disperse at nine o'clock.

20 Millions Rally?

It is estimated that 20,000,000 men and boys will answer the summons constituting the greatest demonstration of force, the world witnessed since the war. The order which does not affect the standing army is designed to test the ability of the entire Fascist system for rapid and efficient mobilisation.—Reuter.

LEAGUE MANDATE AND ABYSSINIA

Italian Delegate Does Not Recognise Committee

GENEVA, September 10.

Rumours, thick and colourful as autumn leaves, beguile the League observers. For example that the League mandate for Abyssinia is in contemplation and the emperor of Abyssinia has intervened with special proposals.

The truth is, the Committee of Five entertained nothing that materially modified the Paris proposals. Baron Aloisi does not recognise the Committee but hitherto listened, what Sgr. Madariaga has to say though he refused to renew the pledge not to have recourse to force while negotiations are progressing. On the other hand the Abyssinian delegation agreed to it.

HOARE-LAVAL TALKS

Sir S. Hoare conferred with M. Laval for 90 minutes this morning.

It is understood, the conversation which will be resumed in the evening marked the greatest cordiality denoting close co-operation between the two delegations.

Yesterday's conversations between Baron Aloisi and Sgr. Madariaga which were not unfriendly were entirely normal.—Reuter.

ABYSSINIA PROTESTS TO LEAGUE AGAIN

Why This Concentration Of Italian Troops?

GENEVA, September 10.

Abyssinia has addressed a fresh protest to the League against the Italian troop concentrations in Eritrea and Somaliland.

The note also reiterates the determination of the Abyssinian Government to do nothing to precipitate a crisis.

The Italian colonial "attache" and 21 Germans left here today.—Reuter.

"Fate Of Disarmament Conference"

GENEVA, Sept. 10

The fate of the disarmament Conference is being decided by the Bureau of the Assembly which contemplates the appointing of a committee under the presidency of M. Litvinoff to examine the present state of the Conference and submit recommendations.—Reuter.

(EARLIER NEWS ON PAGE 7.)

"OWNER OF DELHI" SENT TO JAIL

NEW DELHI, September 10.

The City Magistrate has sentenced one Habibur Rahaman to three months' rigorous imprisonment under section 447 I.P.C. for criminal trespass.

The accused claims to be a descendant of the Moghul Emperors and the owner of Delhi and knew nothing of the present Government and as such he took possession of a Nazul land.—United Press.

MADRAS BADLY BEATEN

MADRAS, September 10.

The All-India Hockey Team played the last match of the present tour this evening against the Madras Eleven. They maintained their unbeaten record defeating the home team by 17 goals to nil.

Dhyanchand who topped today's score with 6 goals attained the unique distinction of reaching 201 goals out of the total of 581 goals of the tour.

After the match the teams dispersed.—A.P.

RESTORATION OF MONARCHY

ATHENS, Sept 10.

Premier Tsaldaris issued a proclamation ordering Referendum on the restoration of monarchy.—Reuter.

Opposition's "No" To Plebiscite?

ATHENS, September 10.

M. Rallis, Minister of the Interior has resigned and Premier Tsaldaris assumed his portfolio.

It is considered, the Opposition parties will refuse to participate in the Plebiscite on the restoration of monarchy.—Reuter's Special.

(EARLIER NEWS ON PAGE 7.)

FASTING PANDIT VOMITS BLOOD

CALCUTTA, September 10.

Pundit Ramchandra Sharma, who commenced his fast on Friday last to stop animal sacrifice in the Kalighat temple, is vomitting blood since this morning.

His present weight is 112 pounds, which was 122 poudnds before the commencement of the fast.—United Press.

ALIGARH UNDER ZIAUDDIN

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 10.

Following the news of the expulsion of a Muslim student of the Aligarh University for refusing to join a common prayer last week, a fresh report comes that the University has made it obligatory that every student should use the Turkish "fez".

The Hindu students who were disturbed over the question were assured by the authorities that the rule does not apply to them.—United Press.

TARIFF BOARD'S NEW CHAIRMAN

Notice Of Adjournment Motion On Appointment

SIMLA, Sept 10

Seth Govind Das has given notice of an adjournment motion to discuss the appointment of a European businessman (Sir Alexander Murray) as President of the Tariff Board.—United Press.

BOYCOTT OF HARIJANS

Question Disallowed In Assembly

SIMLA, September 10.

It is learnt that questions by Rao Bahadur M. C. Rajah relating to the social boycott of Harijans by Caste Hindus in villages of Kavitha and Chandisar in Ahmedabad have been disallowed on the ground that the matter does not concern the Governor-General-in-Council.—United Press.

KAMALA NEHRU STILL WEAK

But Jawaharlal Has Hopes Of Slow Recovery

WARDHA, Sept. 10.

The following telegram has been received from Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru: "Found Kamala extremely changed and weak. Condition continues serious, but there is possibility of slow recovery."—A.P.

PRAYERS FOR MRS. NEHRU'S RECOVERY?

CALCUTTA, Sept. 10.

Shrimati Amrit Kaur who is making gradual progress towards recovery from her recent operation has sent a letter to Mahatma Gandhi earnestly requesting him to fix an-All India Day for offering prayers to God for the early recovery of Mrs. Kamala Nehru. Mrs Kaur feels that the united prayers of millions of her countrymen are sure to be heard by the Almighty.

Mrs. Amrit Kaur is also addressing the Indian societies in Europe and America to the same purpose.—United Press.

ROHTAK CONGRESSMEN ARRESTED

NEW DELHI, Sept. 10

News has been received from village Garhikumdai in Rohtak District, where a Political Conference was recently held, of the arrest of Mr. Kishan Chand Azad, a prominent Congress worker of the district, and 14 Congressmen.

The arrested persons were produced before the Sub-Divisional Officer, Sonipat, who ordered their release on bail of Rs. 3,000 each together with a surety of the like amount.—United Press.

A Ratnagiri message states that an address of welcome was presented on Sunday night to Dr. B. S. Moonje at a public meeting at the Pan Hindu Temple of Patitpawan.

Outrage On Civilization & Menace To Knowledge

Pt. PANT ATTACKS Cr. L. A. BILL

It Betrays Morbid Executive Tendency To Retain Autocratic Powers, He Says

The debate on the Criminal Law Amendment Bill in the Legislative Assembly on Tuesday was remarkable for outspoken speeches by Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant and Messrs. Fazlul Haq, B. Das and A. C. Dutt.

Outrage On Civilization

Pandit Pant characterised the Bill as "an outrage on all cherished institutions of Modern Age and on civilization," and described the argument in support of the obnoxious measure as "fictions of fertile imagination." "To say that the Act was meant to prepare the country for Responsible Government," he declared, "was fantastic and ridiculous."

"Consistent Mal-administration"

Mr. Fazlul Haq was the first Muslim who advocated total rejection to the great amazement of Government Benches. If there were irresponsible writings in the Press, he said, the ground for them must already be there and this ground had been prepared by "consistent mal-administration."

Govt. By Safeguards

Mr. B. Das declared that by such measures, Government were manufacturing "public enemies" and told them that, no Government could thrive under perpetual safeguards and emergency laws.

Mr. A. C. Dutt attributed Terrorism to "hunger for bread and hunger for freedom."

TUG-OF-WAR ON Cr. L. A.. BILL

Govt. Move To Prolong Debate For More Votes Till Monday

(From Our Special Correspondent)

SIMLA, Sept. 10.

When the Assembly met this morning Lobby situation seemed altered in that the prospect of concluding the debate on the Criminal Law Bill by to-morrow had vanished. Friday will surely see the end of it because by Monday next Government expects two extra votes and the opposition is not likely to let Government have that accession of strength.

As at present calculated, the Opposition is likely to reject the bill by a majority of two votes and that would be followed by certification.

Pt. PANT'S ATTACK

(From Our Special Representative)

SIMLA, Sept. 10.

The question time in the Assembly to-day was made lively by the severe fusillade of supplementary questions on the Quetta damage and loss of life till Mr. Tottenham was frankly silenced.

The debate was resumed on the C.L.A. Bill and Mr. Das despite the handicap of speaking was able to obtain and retain the attention of both the sides. Sharp queries about the non-publication of reports of certain Committees investigating into terrorism made trenchant criticism which could not be answered by Dr. Dalal or the Maharaja of Vizianagram. Mr. Akhil Dutt, the Deputy President followed with a hundred minute exposure of how terrorism was bred.

The Opposition actually raised a point of order at the absence of both the Home Member and the Secretary. Generally, good humoured chaff and unwounding interruptions kept the debate from degenerating into repetition and recrimination. Mr. Fazlul Huq raised the level of eloquence which was heightened to a thrilling point when Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant rose.

PT. PANT'S DIRECT HIT.

After invoking the shades of Metcalf who liberated the Indian Press a hundred years ago Panditji asked, could hypocrisy go further when those who asked for such measures in the interests of coming Government were themselves unwilling to trust the ministers for their emoluments? Statistics of the growth of papers during the periods of freedom provided another occasion to the speaker for rising to moral heights which came with natural grace from this leader The speech was interrupted by the House rising.

INDEPENDENTS' ATTITUDE

The epidemic of speeches varies like the temperature chart of a typhoid patient. Speculation about the final voting makes the Opposition majority into a minimum of 10, though the attitude of some of the independents is doubtful. Division is not likely before Thursday.

FANTASTIC AND RIDICULOUS

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Sept. 10.

It was not till this afternoon that the House settled down to hear first class speeches on the Criminal Law Bill when Pandit Gobind Ballabh Pant spoke. Apparently his is the only voice which seems to thrive on bad acoustics. He was heard in every corner of the House.

REJECT MEASURE.

Mr. Fazlul Haq too had a similar advantage, though not quite the same. He was cheered by the Opposition because he was the first Muslim member of the House who attacked the Bill wholesale. Once by a slip he said that he would oppose the Bill "if necessary." At once the whispers went round echoeing "if necessary." By another slip he mentioned that he would support the Government enacting these additional powers into the Ordinary Law of the Land Government was puzzled and so was the Opposition. But the general trend of Mr. Fazl Haq's speech was quite clear. He stood for the total re-

(Continued on page 8. col. 4.)

Congress & Offices

WHY SARDUL SINGH RESIGNS FROM CABINET.

LAHORE, September. 10.

Owing to differences on the question of acceptance or non-acceptance of offices by Congressmen under the new Constitution, Sardar Sardul Singh Caveeshar has resigned the membership of the Congress Working Committee.—United Press.

SWISS GIRL IN ESPIONAGE TRIAL

Confesses To Police About Her Love Affair With Lieutenant

(Special Cable.)

BREST, Sept. 10.

Swiss girl Lydia Oswald a pathetic figure of faded beauty testifying to months of suffering appeared on one of the most sensational naval courtmartials held here on a charge of espionage. "I was a spy but I fell in love". She is alleged to have confessed to the police. Her lover Lieutenant Deforceville another officer stands with her on the charge. Crowds massed early in the hours to have a glimpse of the fair prisoner elegantly dressed in a brown frock, and a white lace collar with golden curls peeping under the hat. Defenders regard feminine charms as the greatest asset, summoned a special hairdresser to prepare Lydia for the trial.

The poceedings are private.

STOP PRESS

DEADLOCK REACHED AT GENEVA.

GENEVA, Sept. 10.

The situation has entered a complete deadlock. Sgr. Madariaga's report to the Committee of Five is completely in the negative. He is unable to get any suggestion or encouragement from Baron Aloisi whose attitude is absolutely stiff and unyielding. The Committee has decided it not worthwhile to pursue the exploration and will now await the report of the Sub-committee on the Italian memorandum with regard to Ethiopia's unfitness to the membership of the League which is hoped to be ready within the next 30 hours.—Reuter.

ITALIAN MINISTER'S PROTEST.

ADDIS ABABA, Sept 10.

The Italian Minister, Count Vinci, protested to the Ethiopian Foreign Office this morning with regard to the difficulties which he alleged as being placed by the Ethiopian authorities in the way of the Italian protected subjects living in the interior of Abyssinia whom Italian consuls desire to be evacuated to Addis Ababa together with the personnel of the consulates. Count Vinci has hitherto, received no reply to his request to be allowed to bring 180 Italian soldiers to guard the Italian legation here.

The Italian Legation disclaims any knowledge of the reported offer of the Emperor to allow Italy to build a road or railway from Eritrea to Gondar or to engage the numerous advisers including Italians to be nominated by the League. The Negus has given his private residence at Harrar to the Red Cross which has just been started there.—Reuter.

TABULATED ADLETS

ONE Anna Per Word

Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words——"Box No..... The "Bombay Chronicle"——must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:——"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted Inspectors to appoint agents for our Cheap Insurance Schemes and to sell our shares on a monthly remuneration of Rs. 90. Dividend declared 10 per cent. Investment in fully paid-up shares Rs. 100 essential. Apply: Upper India Insurance Society, Limited, Amritsar 3. (4839).

Assistant Manager, factory, mofussil, Excellent opening, prospects for intelligent, ambitious man. Cash security 3,000. Permanent. State salary expected. Apply Box 4834, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted an Electrician, holding technical diploma in Electrical Engineering, or at least a First Class Wireman's Certificate. Two years previous working experience is essential. Salary Rs. 60—5—80. Apply with full particulars and copies of testimonials to The Secretary, The Retreat, Shahibag, Ahmedabad. (1741)

Wanted—Young and energetic Assistants for the Weaving Department with previous experience. Salary according to qualifications. Apply to the Office Assistant, Calico Mills, Ahmedabad with copies of testimonials and salary expected. (1742)

10. SITUATIONS WANTED.

Young, experienced stenographer, 130 words per minute shorthand, 60 words typewriting, desires position, Box No. 4815, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted suitable responsible post by an experienced Graduate. For terms apply Box No. 4833, "Bombay Chronicle."

12. TO BE LET

To Let—A Spacious Bungalow No. 182, 186, Khetwadi Lane, No. 11, suitable for Theatrical Parties. Also Rooms at Sri Hari Nivas, Gowalia Tank and at Sri Harisadan, near Prarthana Samaj, Charni Road. Apply to Purshottam Govindji, 62-66, Vithalwadi, Telephone No. 23518. (4838).

To let with or without furniture a portion of the ground floor of the bungalow at 47, Marzbanabad, Andheri, consisting of a sitting room, 2 bed rooms, a bath room, a kitchen and a store room. Apply Court Receiver as Guardian of the properties of Shrinivas Surajmal—a minor, 133, Esplanade Road, Fort. (4841).

Santa Cruz, Beasant Street, Anklesaria's Blocks with E. light, water taps. 4 rooms Rs. 27 and 3 rooms Rs. 22. (4831).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Wanted Candidates, Learn for Success—Electrical Engineering, Wireless, Telegraphy, Broadcasting, Tailoring, Knitting, Weaving. London Diplomas, Hostel seat free. Prospectus on 3 annas. National Technical College of India Ltd., Bombay 20. (4836).

56. EDUCATIONAL

Wanted:—Candidates for Station Master course. Free training, passage, and Rs. 25 allowance. For Rules and Form apply remitting Re. 1 to:—Superintendent, Railway Training School, Jama Masjid, Delhi. (4827).

Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Expert Tuition. Moderate Fees. Success Guaranteed. Join Kalkadevi Shorthand Typewriting Institution. Established 1898 by Gopaldas Laldas. Princess Street Corner, Kalkadevi Road. (4823).

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted Agents in Bombay Suburbs and Districts all over India for Imperial Sewing Machines. Apply for Terms to: Sole-Agents, J. Keshavlal and Bros., 365, Thakurdwar, opp. Post Office, Bombay 2. (4821).

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS

to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

Balsar	Broach	Baroda
Borivli	Bhusaval	Dahod
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Dhanu Road	Golvad	Karjat
Kasara	Lonavla	Manmad
Matheran	Neral	Navsari
Nasik	Sholapur	Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

74. AGENCIES WANTED.

Tea—Expert in Tea Business with 47 years' experience is open to engagement or a representation, specially of Nilgiri and Travancore Tea. Apply Jamshetji Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi, Bombay.

99. MACHINERY FOR SALE

Boiler For Sale. One secondhand Lankashire Boiler 24 x 6 1/2, 125 lbs. Working pressure, in good condition, which is lying in our ginning factory at Sangli. Please write to Messrs Haridas Sivji and Co., Moodi Bazaar, Mandvi, Bombay No. 3. (4818).

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

Public Notices

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE INFORMED that on SATURDAY, the 7th September, and WEDNESDAY, the 11th September, 1935, the following roads will be CLOSED to vehicular traffic and reserved for public purposes between the hours of 4 p.m. and 8-30 p.m. on account of the immersion of Ganpatis:—

SANDHURST ROAD from its junction with Girgaum Back Road to Chaupati; Chaupati from the Old level crossing to its junction with Babulnath Road; HUGHES ROAD from its junction with Sandhurst Bridge to its junction with French Road; FRENCH ROAD from its junction with Chaupati to Chaupati Back Road; HARVEY ROAD from its junction with Chaupati to Chaupati Back Road; Girgaum Back Road from Cowasji Patel Tank to Sandhurst Road junction (except for conveyances carrying Ganpatis when proceeding west, i.e., towards Chaupati); Girgaum Road from Portuguese Church to Sandhurst Road junction; CHARNI ROAD from Portuguese Church to its junction with Girgaum Back Road (except for conveyances carrying Ganpatis).

Vehicles proceeding from Walkeshwar and Cumballa Hill towards the Fort and 'vice versa' will proceed along the following Roads:—

WALKESHWAR TO FORT.—Via Walkeshwar Road, Babulnath Road, Hughes Road, Harvey Road, Nana's Chowk, over Kennedy Bridge, Girgaum Road and New Queen's Road.

CUMBALLA HILL TO FORT.—Via Gowalia Tank Road, Nana's Chowk, over Frere (Grant Road) Bridge, Lamington Road and New Queen's Road.

FORT TO WALKESHWAR.—Via New Queen's Road, French Bridge, French Road, Hughes Road, Babulnath Road and Walkeshwar Road.

FORT TO CUMBALLA HILL.—Via New Queen's Road, Girgaum Road, over Kennedy Bridge, Nana's Chowk and Gowalia Tank Road.

Mathew Road from its junction with New Queen's Road to Bhatia General Hospital and part of Chaupati Seaface South-East of the Gymkhana Boat Club House up to the entrance to the Charni Road Gardens will be closed to BOTH VEHICULAR AND PEDESTRIAN TRAFFIC.

This order is made under the provisions of section 23(4) of the Bombay City Police Act, IV of 1902.

W. R. G. SMITH,
Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office:
Bombay, 23rd August, 1935.
1695.

S. S. "CELEBES MARU".

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per the above steamer are hereby informed of her arrival here on 10th September, 1935 from Japan via ports en route and requested to present Bills of Lading for counter-signature without delay. Applications for survey should be made in writing to the undersigned within 7 days after discharging and prior to removal of cargo from the Landing Shed.

T. HIROSE,
Manager.
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Legal Notices

HIGH COURT.

O. O. C. J.

Suit No. 2016 of 1921.

DAULATRAM KUNDANMAL a firm .... Plaintiffs.
vs.
LAKHMICHAND SHAH and Anr. ..... Defendants.

To,
LAKHMICHAND SHAH, Esqr., 1st Defendant abovenamed.

TAKE NOTICE that you are required under Order XXI, Rules 22 and 37 of Civil Procedure Code to appear in person or by Attorney before the Chamber Judge in Chambers on MONDAY, the 16th day of September, 1935, at 11 o'clock (S.T.) in the forenoon to show cause why the Decree herein dated 18th day of September, 1923 should not be executed against you and why you should not be committed to jail in execution of the same.

Dated this 29th day of August, 1935.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) R.B. PATEL,
Prothonotary and Senior Master.

(Sd.) B. G. PANDIT & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
1747.

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE of Bombay, as the Assignee of the estate and effects of Huseinbhoy Ahmedbhoy an Insolvent has with the concurrence of the Imperial Bank of India, the Mortgagee agreed to sell the undermentioned properties to our client Mr. JEHANGIR SORABJI DALAL. All persons having any claims against the said properties by way of mortgage, sale, charge, use, trust, inheritance, gift, lien, lease, easement, possession, bequest, partnership or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 95, Esplanade Road (1, Ash Lane), Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claims and the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTIES.

FIRST:—All that piece or parcel of land registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. A16666, New Survey No. 9571, Cadastral Survey No. 1|134, (Colaba Division) and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municpal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 412, Street No. 51, containing by admeasurement 5794 square yards or thereabouts situate at Colaba without the Fort in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the North by vacant land, belonging to the Colaba Land and Mill Co., Ltd., over which a right of way is granted, on or towards the South partly by Nowroji Cross Lane and partly by the piece of land secondly hereinafter described, on or towards the East partly by a Road belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay over which a right of way is granted and partly by the Jamshedji Bunder and on or towards the West by Nowroji Cross Lane:

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. A16666, New Survey No. 9571, Cadastral Survey No. 134 (Colaba Division) and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 413, Street No. 52, containing by admeasurement 2988 square yards or thereabouts situate at Colaba, without the Fort in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the South by land belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay over which a right of way has been granted, on or towards the East by the Jamshedji Bunder and on or towards the West by Nowroji Cross Lane.

THIRDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue No. A16661, New Survey No. 9571, Cadastral Survey No. 1|134 (Colaba Division) and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 414, Street No. 53, containing by admeasurement 275 square yards or thereabouts situate at Colaba aforesaid in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, with building thereon which said piece of land is bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the North by a Road belonging to the Colaba Land and Mill Co., Ltd., leading East-wards from Thomas Street over which a right of way has been granted, on or towards the South by the piece of land hereinbefore firstly described, on or towards the East partly by the road forming Northern boundary of the piece of land hereinbefore first described and partly by the road belonging to the Colaba Land and Mill Co., Ltd., and on or towards the West by the Nowroji Cross Lane.

FOURTHLY:—All that piece or parcel of land registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 4722, 4731 and 4732, New Survey No. 9577, Cadastral Survey No. 262 (Colaba Division) and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward, No. 618, Street No. 81, containing by admeasurement 170 square yards or thereabouts with a house standing thereon situate on the South side of Nowroji Cross Lane at Colaba aforesaid in the Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North by Nowroji Cross Lane and on or towards the South, East and West by a passage.

Dated this 10th day of September, 1935.

MINOCHEHER MANCHERSHAH HIRALAL & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
1748

Public Notices

POLICE NOTICE.

With reference to the Commissioner of Police Bombay's Notice, dated the 23rd August, 1935, closing certain roads to vehicular traffic and regulating the vehicular traffic from Walkeshwar and Cumballa Hill to the Fort and 'vice versa' on the 7th and 11th September, 1935, on account of immersion of Ganpatis, the public proceeding to or from the North of the Island are advised, in order to save themselves from possible delay and inconvenience, to proceed via Mahomedali Road and Parel Road instead of Queen's Road and Hughes Road.

W. R. G. SMITH,
Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office:
Bombay, 27th August, 1935.
1696.

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 739 of 1935.

REDFERN'S RUBBER WORKS, LTD. .....Plaintiffs.
vs.
THE EASTERN TRADING AGENCY, a firm ...Defendants.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God & etc. Whereas the abovenamed Plaintiffs have instituted a suit in this Court against you the Defendants under order XXXVII, rule 2 of the Civil Procedure Code for Rupees 3,272-10-1.

For principal and interest due to them at the foot of three Bills of Exchange for £95-2-6, £65-11-0 and £65-11-0, dated the 8th February, 1934, 17th April, 1934 and 24th April 1934, and further interest at the rate aforesaid on the sum of Rs. 3,021-1-1 from the 14th May, 1935 to the date of the decree; you are hereby summoned to apply to this Court within ten days from the service hereof exclusive of the day of such service, for leave to appear and defend the suit and to appear and defend in pursuance of such leave if granted. In default of your obtaining such leave or of appearance and defence in pursuance thereof, the Plaintiffs will be entitled to obtain a decree for any sum not exceeding the sum of Rupees 3,272-10-1 and interest as aforesaid and on judgment and the sum of Rupees 200 for costs. Leave to appear and defend may be obtained on an application made within the time aforesaid to the Sitting Judge in Chambers upon your paying into Court the sum herein mentioned or upon affidavits disclosing such facts as the said Judge may deem sufficient to support the application within the meaning of Order XXXVII, rule 3 of the said Code. Witness SIR JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid the 17th day of May, 1935.

(Sd.) TAHIR ALI,
For Prothonotary & Senior Master.
Messrs. LITTLE & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Summary Suit No. 739 of 1935.

REDFERN'S RUBBER WORKS, LTD. .....Plaintiffs.
vs.
THE EASTERN TRADING AGENCY, a firm ...Defendants.

To,
M. A. KARDAR,

TAKE NOTICE that the Summons served on you was served as a partner in the Eastern Trading Agency, the Defendants in the abovenamed suit.

Dated this 17th day of May, 1935.

(Sd.) TAHIR ALI,
For Prothonotary & Senior Master.
Messrs. LITTLE & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys

(1745)

Auction Sales

TO-MORROW at 10-30 a.m. descent Household Furniture and other effects at 16, Altamont Road, Cumballa Hill, DHANIDADUNA & SONS, 177, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

Auction Sales

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT KAZEE SYED STREET.

Under instructions from the Court Receiver, Bombay, as the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1678 of 1933 (Kanji Mulji vs. Murarji Mulji and another) and in pursuance of the directions contained in the Order dated 8th March, 1935, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will (TO-DAY), WEDNESDAY, the 11th September, 1935, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of quit and ground rent tenure land with the messuages, tenements and dwelling house standing thereon situate at Kazee Syed Street, admeasuring about 105-7|9 square yards, and assessed by the Municipality under B Ward No. 1385, Street No. 36 and bounded on the East by Kazee Syed Street on the West by Sweeper's Lane, on the North by the property of the Trustees of Shamavahu, widow of Goculdas Tejpal Trusts and on the South by the property formerly of Canji Lladhar and now of Joonas Hasham.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Dabholkar and Jeshtaram, Attorneys for the Court Receiver, at No. 80, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

GRAND AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO BUY RICH FURNITURE BY WELL-KNOWN MAKERS AT NO. 204, WELLESLEY ROAD, POONA.

Under instructions from the parties concerned, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., Auctioneers, will on SUNDAY the 22nd and MONDAY, the 23rd September, 1935, at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at No. 204, Wellesley Road, opp. Burmah Shell Tank, Poona, very valuable and handsome household furniture such as large telescopic dining table by John Roberts, leather cushioned chairs, to match, full-size mirror back sideboard, dumbwaiter, side tables, drawing room tapestry-lined suites in 10 pieces, Chesterfield sofas and chairs with covers, ornament cabinets by Devji Canji, old blackwood carved chiffonier and centre tables, large teak and blackwood corner cabinets, carved pier tables, marble pillars, His Master's Voice English Cabinet Gramophones, carpets, oil paintings and water colour pictures, by well-known painters, rich chinaware, ivory-inlaid teapoys, carved folding screens, fancy teapoys and writing tables, bedroom furniture, single and double wooden bedsteads, Jacobean bed with box mattresses, solid mirror almyrahs and plain cupboards, mirror and plain chests of drawers, three mirror lady's dressing tables, iron beds, bed-side teapoys, and towel-stands, Veranda English cane furniture, hatstands, easy-chairs, low lady's chairs, large and small teapoys, meat safes, marble top washing and side tables, glass crockery and brass ornaments, etc., etc.

Catalogues will be published and furniture on view from Tuesday, the 17th inst.

BENNETT & CO.

DANGER OF CONSTIPATION

OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO WOMEN

The period of discomfort which nature demands that every woman shall endure is sometimes a source of worry in the event of delay. Often it brings pain and suffering during its course. Castophene comes as a boon to women, who are handicapped in their work, when their recreation is spoilt and they find necessary to cancel even the most important engagements. Two tablets of Castophene chocolates 24 to 36 hours beforehand will assist regularity and alleviate suffering to an extent hitherto undreamt of. In cases of prolonged delay, one or two tablets of Castophene should correct the irregularity. Eminent Medical men state the 75 per cent of the illnesses occurring in women over 40, are due to constipation. Castophene, the wonderful discovery of modern medical science, will banish headaches, sickness and nervous strain. It will also help you to attain a slim and beautiful figure.

Bombay Agents:—
CHIMANLAL VADILAL & CO.,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

"SOODA SUDHA"

Standard Uterine Cure for all kinds of Menstrual Disorders, such as painful, excessive, moderate, flow and whites, besides curses displaced uterus and sterility SRI ANANDA AYURVEDIC PHARMACY, Hill Street, Secunderabad.

Auction Sales

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY AT THE CORNER OF FRERE ROAD AND BROACH STREET, OPPOSITE PRINCE'S AND VICTORIA DOCKS.

Under instructions from Messrs. W. E. Mawhood, W. Lomax and C. E. Hitchings of Messrs. Gibbon and Co., of London, the Owners, Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., will sell the undermentioned property by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 16th September, 1935, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

DESCRIPTION.

All that piece or parcel of Port Trust Leasehold land or ground, situate lying and being at the Corner of Frere Road and Broach Street, on the Elphinstone Land Estate of the Bombay Port Trust, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 355 and 5|9 square yards (according to the Cadastral Survey Register 360 square yards) registered in he books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3186, bearing Cadastral Survey No. 55 of the Prince's Dock Division, registered by the Bombay Port Trust under Rent Roll No. 1041, together with the messuage, tenement, godown or dwelling house standing thereon, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward B No. 4447, Street Nos. 90, 1, 1A, 3, 5, 7, 9, 9A, Frere Road and Broach Street.

NOTE:—The above property is held by the Vendors as Lessees under a Lease dated the 4th June 1920 granted by the Bombay Port Trust to them for the period of 50 years commencing from the 31st May, 1929.

For further particulars and for conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda
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Capital Subscribed	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs 30,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 22,50,000

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LONDON AGENTS:—The Eastern Bank, Limited

Current Accounts:—Fixed, Short, Savings Banks and Savings Bank Deposits received on terms which may be ascertained on application

Loans, Overdrafts and Cash Credits.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved Securities

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Mainly About Motion Pictures

N.Y.K. INSTALLING TALKIES ON ALL LARGE STEAMERS

Rate Reductions On Europe-Japan Service Become Effective July 21

The N.Y.K. Line has decided to install talkies on all their liners commissioned on the Japan-Europe Service, Orient-Vancouver-Seattle Service, Orient-South America West Coast Service, Japan-Australia Service and Japan-China Rapid Express Service, in addition to the Orient-California Service whose ships have already been furnished with talkies, in order to afford greater entertainment facilities to their passengers.

The company has also recently announced that it will effect a substantial reduction in the through passage fares for all their Japan-Europe liners, excepting the two new motor-ships, the Terukuni Maru and the Yasukuni Maru.

The reductions become effective on July 21, with the sailing of the Hakusan Maru from Yokohama, and will also be effective on liners returning to Japan from Europe with the Hakone Maru which leaves London on July 26.

Minimum fares between Japan and Marseilles become £80 first class and £ 50 second class instead of £90 and £60 respectively. Local fares and combined through fares will also be revised.

On the Suwa Maru, Fushimi, Maru, Katori Maru and Kashima Maru, £10 reductions are being made in both the first and second class fares and on the Hakone Maru, Hakozaki Maru, Haruna Maru and the Hakusan Maru, a rate reduction of £5 in the first class and £10 in the second class fares have been decided on.

Control Of Movies

The Department of Home Affairs is to control the prodution of artistic films in Japan.

Mr. Fumio Goto, Minister of Home Affairs will preside at a meeting when he will discuss ways and means to control the output of artistic films with the officials of his department.

There are ten leading film production companies, headed by Shochiku, Nikkatsu, Shinko, P.C.L. the J.O. Studios of Kyoto, but the quality of the films produced are not up to the standard demanded by the authorities who seek to improve this medium for national propaganda, both at home and abroad.

That Off-duty Feeling, Beautiful young Anna Lee, 20-year old Gaumont-British star at her 1712 Thames side home on Bankside, London, is starring with Jessie Matthews and Sonnie Hale in the new musical "First A Girl."

Twice-made Talkies

The jibe at film producers who pay an enormous amount for a story, after the characterisation, reverse the principal roles, add a new beginning, change the end, and finally throw the original title overboard, is too old to be funny. Yet a close variation of it has been used, with financial justification, by one Hollywood company for several years, and is now being officially adopted by another.

It is the "remake" system—which might be a little cruelly described as spending a small fortune making a picture, then having a look at it, and spending a slightly larger fortune remaking the beginning, the end, and the bit in the middle.

Not For Arliss

"The 'George' of the new film, "Where's George," at the Leicester Square Theatre, is really a pony, a part even Mr. Arliss is not likely to play." A. Jympson Harman.

QUESTIONS OF THE WEEK

Is Screen Career "Immoral" For Women?

"Has the importing industry distributing posters to cinemas been arraigned, tried and found guilty 'absente reo?'"

"Could it be made known to the poster importers at whom this measure is aimed, as to why it arose, 'who the complainants are and whom they represent?'"

"Le Gong" depicting the famous Bali dances will be soon released at the Pathe Cinema.

This Intellectual Dictatorship!

How Long Are We Going To Stand It? Asks "Chronicle" Reader

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—You deserve the thanks of all discriminating lovers of the films on your timely exposure of the way not a few of the Indian exhibitors serve us with only cheap, third rate and morbid pictures from foreign studios. It is not suprising that king Vidor's classic picture "Our Daily Bread" which has been awarded League of Nations' Gold Medal as the most outstanding picture, was not shown in India. For no picture of merit is ever brought from abroad to be shown in this country. You call it "The Question of the Week". It is more. It is the question of all times. Not only are we a subject nation politically. In the fields of art, literature, films, etc, too we are made to realize our inferiority. Other people dictate to us what we shall see and what we shan't. The question really is: How long are we going to stand it?

WAS IT THE TITLE?

So far as "Our Daily Bread" is concerned I would not be surpdised if the title was considered too dangerous to be exhibited in India. That the picture has been made in a capitalist country by a producer who cannot be accused of being a Communist or even a Socialist is another matter.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE

It is known the world over that the most artistic films are made either in Russia or Germany, in any case, not in England. But how can we expect to be shown Russian, German or French films when guilty pictures even from America are not allowed here? The British pictures are flooding the Indian market. And, naturally, there is no room for good Continental pictures. It has been ordained that we shall see "Sanders of the River" and not "Our Daily Bread". Imperial preference in practice!

Why was "Les Miserables" (French version) not continued for another week in Bombay? Rather an inconvenient picture, you see.

THINGS WE SEE

Go to any show and it is prefaced with a British newsreel. What are we shown? The armies of unemployed? Pacifist demonstrations? Miners' strikes?, or even such harmless things as University convocations, the Royal Academy, the British museum? No. We are supposed to be interested in long and boring naval reviews, Aerial pageants, displays of tanks and machine guns, torpedoes and submarines. We are shown parades, military tattoos, presentations of colours, change of guards and other such enlivening sights The business of running an empire demands that the might of the Empire be properly displayed and impressed on us.

And now, Sir, again I come to the question. How long are we going to stand all this nonsense? How long are we going to be subjected to this intellectual dictatorship? True we can't for the present screen pictures of our choice from abroad. But—and I drop only a hint for the present—the we compelled to eat up all the trash that is served for us? More next time.

But, in the meantime, dear Mr. Editor, keep on your campaign and let us know more about such things as the "Our Daily Bread" scandal—for it is nothing short of that.—Yours, etc., K. A. A.

HE DID NOT LIKE

Bengal Lancer

"I didn't like the part I had in "Bengal Lancer." I was supposed to be an idiotically cheerio-ing Englishman with an authentic accent. The cheerio-ing was bad enough, but the accent was worse."—Franchot Tone.

COMING ATTRACTIONS AT PATHE

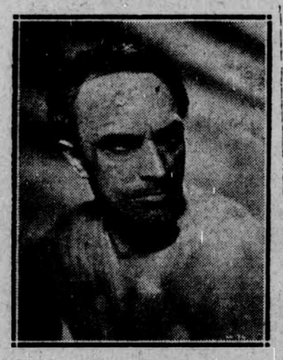
Richard Barthelmess, one of the best known stars of silent days comes back to the Talkie Screen in a Paramount Picture entitled "4 Hours to Kill." The action of the story takes place almost entirely in the lounge of a Broadway Theatre, and depicts the unusual drama that occurs in the lives of a groupe of people in the space of 4 hours. The plot of the story concerns Barthelmess a condemned murderer, who spends the last few hours out of prison, menacled to the wrist of detective watching a Broadway show. He effects his escape and succeeds in attaining his object—not to get away but to revenge the wrong another man has done him. How he achieves this is brought out in one of the most cleverly conceived climaxes.

Artistic Blue!

Several people have written to ask me if I am going to make a colour film. I do not think I shall do so yet. Colour on the screen, like so many of us, is in its infancy. My very delicate complexion is not really suitable for colour. I made a colour test a short time ago, but my face came out bright blue, I do not think my Art would gain by being rendered in colour. I feel that I could not fully express my artistic soul, especially with a bright-blue face.

The Humble Jean

"When I'm not studying my dialogue, or reading or talking, I sew."—Jean Harlow.



As a rebel convict and instigator of a revolution on a tropical island penal settlement Conrad Veidt plays a vivid and powerful role in the new Gaumont-British melodrama "The King of the Damned."

PRABHAT'S AMRIT MANTHAN

International Exhibition Of Films, Venice

(From A Correspondent).

Nations from all over the world have sent in selected films to The International Exhibition of Films, Venice. "Amrit Manthan" was selected to represent India at this Exhibition. Latest reports inform us that having successfully passed through the Primary tests (25 per cent of the films received have been refused after these primary tests) "Amrit Manthan" has received the honour of being shown first to the Committee on the very first day of final tests.

Hindus Seen By The Star

"I cannot understand the mental outlook of the hundreds of girls in Hollywood to-day whose only goal is stardom. It must be the same as that of the Hindu religious fanatics whose only desire is to find favour with the gods through being run over by a juggernaut."—Clara Kimball Young.

"JAWANI-KI-HAWA"

Forthcoming Attraction At Imperial Cinema

The long awaited maiden picture of Bombay Talkies Ltd., "Jawani-Ki-Hawa," will at last be on the screen of the Imperial Cinema, probably next week.

The plot deals with one of the most burning social problems of modern Indian society whether a young educated girl should prefer love marriage to the conventional marriage arranged by her parents. The deft treatment of the theme brings into prominence yet another aspect of the problem—whether, in matters of love, what is glorified as the "inner call" is not often merely one of the "vagaries of youth" (as the title signifies) bringing in its trial tragedy and disaster instead of the romance and happiness visions of which lure the young couple into hazardous paths.

The serious side of the story is, however amply relieved by moments of hilarious comedy, withy dialogue, and an enjoyable treat of nine tuneful songs and four gorgeous dances.

PRINCIPAL ROLES

Among the 54 speaking parts in the film, the role of the heroine is enacted with great charm and effectiveness by Devika Rani of "Karma" fame The male lead is capably played by Najam-ul-Hussain, a young and handsome young actor who was selected out of 2000 applicants for the honour.

With the technical facilities afforded by the company's up-to-date studios at Malad, "Jawani-ki-Hawa" has acquired an added distinction in the matter of beautiful photography and flawless sound recording.

Claudette's Experience

"You have no idea what an amazing emotional experience it is to realise that there are people all over the world who love you."—Claudette Colbert.

always new!

"MILK CHOCOLATE DROPS"

"CHOCOLATE CREAM"

"CREAM SANDWICH"

BRITANNIA'S three ultra-new unique creations are "Milk Chocolate Drops," "Chocolate Cream" and "Cream Sandwich." You are sure to like them! Britannia caters for your palate by creating something new always.

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Entries For Fourth Day Of Poona Big Meetings

Big Fields Should Be Order In Attractive Programme

The following are the entries for the Fourth Day of the Poona Big Meetings to be held on Saturday:—

THE ST. LEGER PLATE—Distance R.-C. and distance.
Winner, Rs. 8,50J; Second, Rs. 2,500; third, Rs. 1,750.
A Handicap for all Horses.
FIRST ENTRIES.
Mr. Diamond's Creek Glen and Dunedin.
Mrs. J. E. Malone's Bray Beau.
Mr. A. M. Khairaz's Francolin.
Mr. P B Avasia's Sabrino.
Maharaj Madan Singh's Corcy.
Brigadier R C R Hill and Mr. A H Johnstone's Ecclesiastic.
H.H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Powder Boy. Bridgethorn and Winnock Bunker.
Rao Bahadur M.S. Hakim and D. M. Bhosle's Pratap Sinha.
Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's Robert.
Mrs. M. C. Watchorn and Mr. J. J. Murphy's Bonne Tete.
Mr. A. Higgin's Alienist.
Mr. J. C. Sen's Birthday Book.
Mrs John York's Trelawne.
Mr. E. S. Godfrey's Monreale.
Mr. J. N. DeSouza's Manipulator
Mr. Eve's Carnelian. Misty Dawn and World's Work.
H.H. Maharaja of Kashmir's Ballylinch.

FINAL ENTRIES.

Messrs. A. C. Ardeshir and P. D. Bolton's Castleton.
Messrs. A. Hoyt and A. J. Hoyt's Cymro.
Mr. B. M. Tata's Spinners Cottage.
Lt.-Col. Zorawar Singh and Raja Dhanrajgir's Zorawar.
THE PADDOCK PLATE.—Distance 6 Furlongs.
Winner, Rs. 4,250; second Rs. 1,400; third, Rs. 600.
Handicap for Horses in Class II.
FIRST ENTRIES.
Mr. Diamond's Grandpapa.
Mr. Kelso's Aurangzebe.
Mr. M. C. Patel's Cavern.
Mr. A. M. Khairaz's Redress.
Mr. P. B. Avasia's Glen Gowan.
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Whoopee, Myron and Berrydale.
Messrs. A. C. Ardeshir and P. D. Bolton's Maid of Orleans.
Hon'ble Mr. Shantidas Askuran's Staff Officer.
Mr. P. D. Bolton's Le Mont Chevalier.
Mr. Sultan M. Chinoy's Talk.
Mr. S. K. Bhatter's Bistonian.
Mr. V. Rosenthal's Pin Money.
Mr. O. Randall's Lady Brendan.
Mrs. John York's Permarch.
Mr. John Yorke's Camille.
Mr. H. M. Dharamsey's Ootman.
Nawabzada Fakrulmulk's The Nun.
Maharaj Mansingh of Jaswantgarh's Cartoon.
H.H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's King Stefan.
Raja Dhanrajgir's Rapsonia.
Mr. Eve's Heritage.
H.H. Maharaja of Kashmir's Ballylinch and Garter Princess.
THE NEWCASTLE PLATE.—Distance 6 Furlongs.
Winner Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 750; third, Rs. 500.
A Handicap for horses in Class III.
FIRST ENTRIES.
Mr. Diamond's Angelo and Argyll.
Mrs. L. Musry's Teller.
Mr. R. P. Ebrahim's Royal Prince.
Mrs. J. E. Malone's Kilfinane and Sherwood.
S. S. Akkasaheb Maharaj's Irish Right.
Mr. Kelso's Knight's Adventure and Fairford.
Mr. W. Evan's Bismarck II.
Brigadier R. C. R. Hill and A. H. Johnstone's Greensward, Diagonal and Dennisore.
Mr. E. D. Pandole's Naidor.
H.H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Lucky Land.
Hon'ble Mr. Shantidas Askuran's Asvaraj.
Mr. P. D. Bolton's Essex Lad.
Messrs. A. Hoyt and A. J. Hoyt's Jackmore.
Mr. Gem's Achieve.
Mr. S. E. Pishori's Hero Worship
Mrs. R. H. Tucker's Parknasilla.
H.H. Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's Fair Greek.
H.H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's Mr. Pip. Woolworth and Fabulous.
Lt.-Col. R. L. Vance's Zita.
Captain R. V. Gove's Message.
Hon'ble Sir H. M. Mehta's Spanish Wish.
Lt.-Col. Zorawar Singh and Raja Dhanrajgir's Raghubeer.
Dr. S. K. Pillay's Natbay.
Messrs. B. M. Goculdas and T. G. Khattau's Mananna.
Mr. Eve's Hollywood Nights. Provence Rose. Crimson Rambler and Inveralga.
H.H Maharaja of Kashmir's Columbian, Swift Reynard and Circassian.
Major General Nawab Khusru Jung's Honeysuckle.
Captain J. Crawford's Curfew III.
FINAL ENTRIES.
Mr. Kelso's Aurangzebe.
Hon'ble Mr. R. Gujadur's Winking.
Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's The Earl.
Mr. A. Higgins's Tatyoon.
H.H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Jaya-Kumar II.
Mr. Gem's Grecian Orb.
THE INDIAN BREEDERS STAKES
Distance 1 Mile.
Winner. Rs. 4,00; second, Rs. 1,250; third, Rs. 500.
For Indian Horses 3, 4 and 5 years old only (i.e., Horses foaled in 1932, 1931 and 1930.) 3 years old Colts to carry 7 st. 5 lbs.; Fillies and Geldings, 7 st. 2 lbs. 4 years old Colts to carry 8 st. 8 lbs. Fillies and Geldings, 8 st. 5 lbs. 5 years old Horses to carry 8 st. 1 lb.; Mares and Geldings, 8 st. 12 lbs Penalties—Winners, after 31st March, 1933, of a race value Rs. 3,000 or over, 7 lbs.; Winners, after the above date, or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 8,000 or over, 5 lbs.; in addition to the above penalty.
FIRST ENTRIES.
Mr. Diamond's Savonette.
S. S. Akkasaheb Maharaj's Krishna Kumar.
Mr. A. M. Khairaz's Replete.
H.H. Maharaja Jamsaheb of Nawanagar's Her Ladyship.
Major D. D. Nimbalkar's Prince Shivaji.
Mr. K. S. Malkani's Tetford.
Nawabzada Fakrulmulk's Fashionable.
Maharaj Mansingh of Jaswantgarh's Tokio and Cartoon.
Mr. Eve's Knight at Arms and Sanguine.
H.H. Maharaja of Kashmir's Columbian, Sansolini and Minnow
FINAL ENTRIES.
Mr. R. H. Tucker's Honey Boy and Champagne.
THE LAWN PLATE—Distance 6 Furlongs.
Winner, Rs. 3,500; second, Rs. 1,100; third, Rs. 500.
Handicap for Arabs in Class I.
FIRST ENTRIES.
H.H. Dowager Maharani of Kolhapur's Adhba II.
Mr. H.C.H. Jasub's Karam Allah.
Mr. P. B. Avasia's Pasha.
Mr. Sion F. Nessim's Hussun al Iraq and Queen Singer.
Mr. S. M. Khemara's Watchmaker.
Hon'ble Mr. Shantidas Askuran's White Flower.
Mr. Eve's Funny Face.
Mr. Gem's Burgess and Baden.
Nawabzada Yemin-ul-Mulk's Lucky Boy.
Mr. Ayub Asad's Green Lawn.
Mr. Abdulla Beythoun's Yanoos.
Mr. Haji Ahmed Burroo's Vershan.
Mr. Saleh Moosa's Nazam.
Mr. Basheer Mahomed's Farhan Pasha.
Mr. Sayid Mahomed's Saduzaman.
Raja Dhanrajgir's Yawir Awar.
THE BEYRUT PLATE.—Distance 1 Mile.
Winner. Rs. 1,700; second, Rs. 600; third, Rs. 250.
A Handicap for Arabs in Class II
FIRST ENTRIES.
Mr. Diamond's Glory.
H.H. Dowager Maharani of Kolhapur's Ghaflah and Kutub.
Mr. M. C. Patel's Happy King. and Kabaila.
Mr. C Temoolji's Hazima and Billy Boy.
Mr. A. M. Khairaz's The Viceroy and Shiniar.
Shaik Ali Sullaiman's Hamra Nafea.
Mr. Syed Fatah's Firshan.
Mr. Sayad Jawad's Barkhat.
Mr. K. T. Sampat's Azdashir.
Messrs. M. M. Talib and A. A. Ali bin Talib's Saifuldowala.
Kumar Shiobux Singh's Sonia.
Mr. M. Dhalla's Riyad II and Asian Beg.
Mr. Sion F. Nessim's Dark Horse.
Mr. Fahad Rummah's Rajput.
H.H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Silver Jubilee. Young Chayna. German. Tara and Gurjistan.
Messrs. A. Hoyt and A. J. Hoyt's Rustom.
Mr. F. B. Burjorji's Zoolum.
Mr. Enus Kondaji's Quarry.
The Rani Saheb of Miraj Jnr.'s Outlook.
Mr. Gem's Farat Prince and Nassirwan.
Mr. A. Lookmanji's Kummer.
Nawabzada Yemin-ul-mulk's Victor.
Mr. A.-C. Ardeshir's Shogat Aziz Buick and Aziza.
Mr. H. Jethabhai's Mumrih. and Wazir Pasha.
Mr. Haji Rajub's Imperial.
Mr. Haji Ahmed Burroo's Lookman.
Mr. S. H. Agha's Zainin.
Mr. Syed Naji's Desert Prince.
Mr. N. G. Ladhabhoy's Salladin.
Mr. N. K. Irani's Regard.
Mr. Mahmood Jassim's Eeda.
Mr. H. M. Mahomed's Vita.
Mr. Ali Haji Hasoun's Nickel.
Mr. Hamid Jamoor's Mujbul Hatim.
Mr. H. U. Oswal's Samra Layali.
Mr. N. Rupchand's Grey King and English Star.
Mr. E. S. Godfrey's Madhi.
Dr. S. K. Pillay's Havana and Poppy Day.
Mr. Dattajirao Mane's Shara'a al Jamil.
Mr. R. Kashibhoy's Mushoor and Karim Beg
Mr. Eve's Blue Funnel and Anchor.
Dr. S. K Pillay's Dhib Shalwa.
Mr. A. H. Hedeshizada's Goolab.
FINAL ENTRIES.
Mr. R. M. Khairaz's Taj Bahadur.
Mr. H. V. Solunki's Maarib.
Mr. Mahomedalli's The Knut.
Mr. G. Subbarayalu Naidu's Zari
Mr. A. M. Khairaz's Al Ghazi.
Khan Bahadur S. K. Abdul Razak's Chayna.

4th WEEK

Have you everseen Cupid on Wheels!

SABITADEVI in **SILVER KING**

Sagar's Screen Triumph

with **MOTILAL** and **YAKUB**

Directed by: C. M. LUHAR

To-morrow Matinee at 2-45
DAILY 5-15—8 and 10-30

IMPERIAL CINEMA Lamington Road.

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STORM OF DEATH

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Asst. Director J. MAKHAJANI, B.A.

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HYDERABAD (SIND)

HENRI BARBUSE HONOURED

MOSCOW. August 31
(by Air Mail.)

Henri Barbuse, world-famous French writer who died here yesterday will be accorded honours which many Czars would have envied. His cortege will be borne by members of the Soviet Cabinet headed by Stalian and picked members of the Red Army and Air Force will line and hover over the procession, which will include many famous world writers.

Henri Barbuse made himself immortal by his novel, Le Feu," which is still the most scathing denunciation of war. After serving in the war and being wounded several times, he jotted down his impressions in this classic. In this book is contained Barbuse's one of the finest lines. Two armies fighting each other that's like one great army committing suicide."—United Press.

FOREST HILLS TENNIS SENSATION

Budge Refuses To Budge And Officials Climb Down

(Special Cable)
FOREST HILLS, Sept. 10.

In the quarter-final between Grant and Budge, Grant was leading, 6-4, 6-4, 2-0 when a deluge descended from the sky which was blackened, and despite the protests of the officials, Budge donned his blazer and refused to continue, whereupon the officials postponed the match to to-morrow, when it is the only match being played.

The Women's Final and Men's Semi-finals are on Wednesday and the Men's Final on Thursday.

In the semi-final round of the American Lawn Tennis Championship, Miss Helen Jacobs beat Mrs. M. R. King 6—4, 6—3.

In the Men's Singles quarter-final Sydney Wood beat G. S. Mangin 3—6, 6—1, 6—1, 6—2

In the semi-final of the Women's Singles Mrs. Fabyan beat Miss K. Stammers 9—7, 7—5.

NEW FLYWEIGHT CHAMPION

Benny Lynch Captures Title From Jackie Brown

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
MANCHESTER, Sept. 9.

In a fifteen round bout for the World, European and British Flyweight Championship Benny Lynch (Glasgow) beat Jackie Brown (holder) the referee stopping the contest in the second round. After Brown drove in a stiff left to the face Lynch sent in a terrific right hook to the jaw and Brown was down for two. He then ran into a right and fell for a count of three.

Lynch went in with terrific power and Brown was again down. Lynch finished aggressively.

In the second round Lynch with a right to the jaw sent Brown down for a short count, the referee stepping in stopped the fight to prevent further punishment.

ENGLISH LEAGUE FOOTBALL RESULTS

LONDON, Sept. 9.

The following are the results of the matches played in the English Football League to-day:—

FIRST DIVISION: Aston Villa 2, Middlesbrough 7; Sheffield Wednesday 2, Bolton 2; Stoke 3, Chelsea 0.

SECOND DIVISION: Barnsley 3, Newcastle 2; Bradford City 2, Plymouth 2; Burnley 5, Port Vale 1; Bury 3, Sheffield United 2; Charlton 0, Manchester United 0; Hull 1, Tottenham 0; Leicester 4, Swansea 1; Southampton 1, Doncaster 0; West Ham 1, Bradford 0.

THIRD DIVISION (Southern Section): Coventry 5, Millwall 0; Luton 0, Bournemouth 0; Newport 2, Bristol City 0; Northampton 3, Aldershot 0.

THIRD DIVISION (Northern Section): Lincoln *, Crewe 2; Oldham 2, Hartlepools 2; Rotherham 5, Southport 0; Walsall 4, Darlington 1.—Reuter.

Essex Fast Bowler Takes 3 Wickets For No Runs In One Spell

LONDON, Sept. 9.

Melville was the only batsman to distinguish himself against Freeman's spinners. He stayed at the wicket 90 minutes and hit eight 4's. In an innings lasting 95 minutes Rowan scored ten boundaries. His partnership with Mitchell who made 43 realised 118 runs for the first wicket.

Then Nichols unleashed his deadly fast'uns, in one spell taking 3 wickets without conceding a single run. His final figures were 18.4—6—55—5.

Closing Scores

The following are the closing scores in first class cricket matches which commenced on Saturday:—

Kent vs. M. C. C.

Kent 425 and 152 for 5 declared (Ames 56, Fagg 73). M. C. C. 174 (Melville 58, Freeman 7 for 77), and 26 for 1.

Leveson Gower's XI vs. South Africans

Leveson Gower's XI 457. South Africans 240 (Rowan 75, Nichols 5 for 55).—Reuter's Special.

PRINCE'S MARRIAGE TANGLE

Princess Is Her Own Mother-in-Law

A marriage tangle without a precedent is disclosed by the application of the seventy-five-year-old Prince Henry of Pless to the Polish courts for the cancellation of his second marriage to the Countess de Silva, daughter of the Marquis d'Arcicouar.

This marriage was dissolved some time ago by the German courts, and the Countess then married Bolko, Count Hochberg, the son of the prince.

Her two-year-old son by Prince Henry was adopted by Count Hochberg.

"But the Polish law does not recognise the German divorce, and, until they do, the Countess is her own mother-in-law.

The prince is one of the wealthiest men in Poland. His estates in Upper Silesia are temporarily sequestrated for tax evasion.

It is understood that he wishes to marry a third time.

CONDUCTED ILLEGAL RACE POOL

Turf-Agent Convicted And Fined £100

Appeal is to be made in the High Court against a ruling of Sheriff Donald in Edinburgh that starting-price points pool coupon competitions in connection with horse racing are games of chance, and, therefore, illegal.

Thomas Strand, turf commission agent, and Robert Powrie, his manager, were charged with contraventions of the Betting and Lotteries Act of 1934.

In his judgment, Sheriff Donald recalled that counsel for accused had maintained that what was taking place was betting, that the scheme was a pool-betting scheme carried on on a credit basis, and that Strand as a bookmaker was entitled to carry it on under the Betting and Lotteries Act.

The sheriff could not accept this scheme as a betting transaction.

Previous decisions which had been referred to were concerned mostly with football pool competitions in which there was a definite issue before the subscriber.

"The position here was entirely different. The subscriber had no definite horse, and his selection was indicated by a figure, and was not for him self-determining.

"The result was that he might win on a horse selected by someone else, which, in his opinion, had no chance of winning. The issue was, therefore, entirely uncertain.

"Such a position seemed to be so indeterminate that it could not possibly be spoken of as a bet, or taken seriously as a bet."

Sheriff Donald found that this scheme was in the nature of a game of chance, associated with gambling, and accordingly he found the charge of promoting a lottery proved.

The sheriff fined Strand £100, admonished Powrie, and ordered the destruction of the documents seized by the police, excluding postal orders, cheques, etc., to the value of £1,700.

Wazir Dullah Discharged But May Be Re-deported

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Vazirudowlah Khan who was arrested on Wednesday last by the Dongri police as a returned deported was placed to-day before Mr. P. L. Thackar at the Mazagon Court.

The police now stated that they had no evidence to place him on a charge sheet.

The Magistrate then discharged him.

It is however understood that he will be rearrested by the C. I. D. and placed before the Commissioner of Police with a view to his being again deported under the Foreigners' Act.

HAWKERS' MENACE IN MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS

City Fathers Suggest Issue Of Circulars To Heads Banning Entry Into Premises

The Municipal Corporation on Tuesday agreed to Prof. V. G. Rao's resolution regarding placing restriction on hawkers of sweets etc. near municipal schools.

The question of fixing the salary of Mr. H. B. Shivdasani, Deputy Municipal Commissioner (Improvements) is again postponed till Monday next.

Prof. V G. Rao moved.

PROTECTION FOR CHILDREN

That the Schools Committee be requested to consider the desirability of issuing a circular to the Heads of all Municipal Schools requesting them to strictly prohibit the admission of sweetmeat etc., vendors in the premises of Municipal Schools.

Prof. Rao said not only sweets infected with germs were sold to children attending Municipal schools, but there had been cases of late, in which school children were kidnapped and even robbed. He thought therefore that the Schools Committee should protect children from eating poisonous stuff, and also from the hands of designing "Mavalis" in the city who loiter near school premises.

Mr Jamnadas Dwarkadas seconded the proposition, and urged the Schools Committee to take drastic steps to protect the children under their care.

Dr. C. J. Cursetji, Chairman, Schools Committee, assured the house that the Schools Committee had already issued a circular as desired by Prof. Rao to all the head masters and head mistresses of municipal schools. They could not allow hawkers within municipal premises, but they had no power to eject hawkers who sold their goods outside the municipal premises. It was the functoin of the police only.

The resolution was carried.

DY. COMMISSIONER'S SALARY

Debate then was resumed on the motion of Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas who moved the previous day

That in modification of Corporation Resolution of March 9, 1934, the salary of Mr. H.B. Shivdasani Depty Municipal Commissioner (Improvements), be fixed at Rs. 2,000 per month with effect from 1st October, 1934.

Mr. Jamnadas at the outset asked for permission to amend his proposition as under: That on the recommendation of the Standing Committee, the Corporation will be prepared to give the necessary grant.

Permission was granted.

Mr. Jamnadas then in moving his proposition appealed the sense of fairness, equity and justice of the house in deciding his proposition. Mr. Shivdasani, he said, had discharged his duties to the satisfaction of the corporation. He did not wish to enhance the salary of Mr. Shivdasani but to fix it.

All the officers of the Improvement Trust had their salaries fixed before and after the amalgamation of the Improvement Trust with the Municipality except one officer, viz: Mr. Shivdasani. Mr. Delves, their late Chief Officer was asked to cut down Rs. 2,80,000 from the budget which he refused to do and resigned. Mr. Shivdasani who succeeded him not only reduced Rs. 2,80,000 but Rs. 2,97,000 and also made a permanent annual cut of Rs. 4,00,000. Besides, he was instrumental in disposing a number of plots of the Improvement Trust which hitherto remained unsold. He was getting Rs. 2,500 before amalgamation but owing to retrenchment it was reduced to Rs. 1,750. All that now he (Mr. Jamnadas) wanted was to fix the salary of Mr. Shivdasani to Rs. 2,000 a month.

Mr. E R. Hirjibehdin seconded the proposition.

At this stage the Mayor adjourned further debate to Monday next as a number of councillors desired to address on the subject.

DAMAGE SUIT REVELATIONS

Plaintiff's Story Of Excise Raid At Instigation Of Rival Licencee

(From Our Correspondent.)
THANA, Sept. 10.

The written statements of the defendants were filed to-day in the suit filed before Mr. L. C. Sheth, first class sub-judge at Thana, by Mr. Merwanji Jamshedji and his wife Mrs. Gulabbai, of Kalyan, against Mr. Nasserwanji Manikji Kalyanwala and Mr. G. A. Dyer, a retired Excise Inspector, for damages to the extent of Rs. 8,000, being the total amount of loss suffered towards expenses for the plaintiffs' defence (in their unsuccessful criminal prosecution by the second defendant at the alleged instigation and assistance of the first defendant Mr. Kalyanwala), mental worries and public disgrace.

According to the plaintiffs, they were prosecuted for offences under the Bombay Abkari Act, but after a protracted trial they were acquitted by the Resident Magistrate of Kalyan in December last year. The plaintiffs alleged that the excise case was absolutely false, and the malacious prosecution, it was further alleged, was started by the second defendant Mr. Dyer, at the instigation and the active assistance of the first defendant Mr. Kalyanwala.

Owing to a trade jealousy, the plaintiffs alleged, the relations between Mr. Merwanji and Mr. Kalyanwala (both being liquor licencees) were strained. At the latter's instigation Mr. Dyer, the then Excise Inspector, raided the residential quarters of the plaintiffs on July 14, 1934 with a posse of excise constables and others, alleged to be "panchas", but in fact persons depending on the first defendant Mr. Kalyanwala. The bogus customer, who was sent with the excise peons, was alleged to have concealed a pint of illicit liquor under his clothes at the time of the raid. After a "search" of the plaintiffs' quarters, they were arrested by the Excise Inspector and were released on bail at a very late hour in the night.

According to the plaintiffs, they had to incur heavy expenses for their defence in the criminal prosecution which resulted in their acquittal. Further they had to suffer public disgrace and considerable mental worries and troubles.

The defendants, in their written statements filed to-day, denied the allegations made against them and prayed that the suit be dismissed with costs.

SILVER JUBILEE CRICKET MATCH

The postponed Silver Jubilee Cricket Match will be played to-morrow on the Islam Gymkhana ground. The following players of the respective teams are requested to be present punctually at 10-45 a.m.:—

"A" TEAM

S. Heptulla (U. S. E. S.), Captain; J. Wadia (St. X.), Dalaya (Law); C. S. Shete (St. X.), Nariman (St. X.), Karve (G. M. C.); K. S. Shete (W.); S. C. Sheth (G. S. M.); S. N. Mehta (E), Hassan (G. M. C.); J. Tarapore (E).

RESERVES.

C. T. Pandya (W); J. K. Irani (G. S. M.); I. Syed (Ismail).

"B" TEAM.

K. Tarapore (E) Captain; G. S. Patil (E); J. C. Pradhan (R. I. Sc.); J. S. Lawyer (E); M. C. Hansoti (E); M. S. Naik (St. X.), Ismail (St. X.), Printer (St. X.); A. R. Hasware (Ismail), Khot (G. M. C.); Dharadhar (G. M. C.).

RESERVES.

R. H. Colah (Syd.); M. B. Kekre (G. S. M.), Pandya (G. M. C.).

Umpires: Prof. J. O. Bartley and Mr. D. K. Naik.

BOMBAY CINE-FANS---

Discuss Marvellous Music and Supurb Acting of

PHIROZE DASTUR

who surpasses his own past Achievements

Abounds in Scenes of Nature

Eastern Arts Productions Ltd.'s Marvellous Melodrama

Bal-Hatya OR **KHOON-E-NAHAK**

Story of Chivalrous Rajput youth who faces storms and inhuman sufferings.

Supported by an all star cast— **Shantakumari, Chandkumari, Dadiba Sarkari,** Comedian **Gope, D. Manek,** and others.

Enchanting Dances by Azuri

You cannot afford to Miss it

Running in full swing— At **Super Talkies** Charni Rd. Tram Junction.

DAILY 5-30, 8-15 & 11 p.m.—TO-MORROW Thursday Matinee at 2-30 p.m.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Bhadarva Shud 10, 1991
Muslim: Jamadul-Akkar 12, 1354
Parsi: Farvardin 5, 1305
Hightide: 10-42 22-56
Lowtide: 4-10 16-52
Sunrise: 6h 25m
Sunset: 6h 46m

Bombay Gymkhana Mud Sports, Marine Lines Maidan.

THURSDAY, September 12.

Khardad Sal: Public Holiday.
Banks closed.
S. S. Narkunda with English mails of August 29 due at 2 p.m.
Mr. Meherally's lecture on "Revolutionary China," Jinnah Hall, 6-30 p.m. (S.T.).

FRIDAY, September 13.

Harwood League: Texaco vs. Barras, I. F. L. Ground, Parel, 5-40 p.m.

SATURDAY, September 14.

S. S. Maloja, with English mails, sails at 1 p.m.

SUNDAY, September 15.

Harwood League: City Police vs. Staff and Deptl., Cooperage, 4-30 p.m. Durhams II vs. B. B. and C. I. Railway, Cooperage, 5-40 p.m.

MONDAY, September 16.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

MAYOR'S QUETTA FUND

The Mayor's Quetta Fund totals Rs. 162,319-0-3.

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE CONCERT

A concert will be given at the C. J. Hall to-day (Wednesday) at 5-30 p.m. by the Elphinstone College students.

LATE MR. K. R. CAMA

Under the auspices of the Rahnuma-i-Mazdayasnan Sabha, a lecture will be delivered at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall, (Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort), to-day (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when Seth Rustom Jivanjee Mody will speak on "Late Seth Kharshetji Rustomji Cama." Mr. Behramgore T. Anklesaria will preside.

POSTAL NOTICES

Mails for Mauritius and Reunion per extra s.s. 'Hatipara' via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. today (Wednesday) instead of 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday the, 10th instant as previously notified.

Superscribed mails for Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai and Japan per s.s. 'Ginyo Maru' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 1-30 p.m. today (Wednesday).

INTER-COLLEGIATE BADMINTON TOURNAMENT

The finals of the Inter-Collegiate Badminton Tournament (1935-36) will be held on the Court of the Grant Medical College Gymkhana (Kennedy Sea Face) to-day (Wednesday) at 4-30 p.m.

The Hon. the Chief Justice Sir John Beaumont will preside and Lady Beaumont will give away the prizes to successful competitors.

WELLINGTON
Daily 6-30; 10 P.M.

TO-MORROW MATINEE AT 3-30

Enjoy Khordad Sal Holiday with your family and kiddies at the Wellington.

PACKED HOUSES!

As the bookings for all the three shows on Thursday is already heavy, you are requested to reserve the few seats left early.

ROBERTA

Held Over for the Festive Khordad Sal Week for the

SECOND WEEK!

FRED ASTAIRE
GINGER ROGERS
IRENE DUNNE

have captured Bombay in this wonder show!

Plans Open.—Phone 22666

THE REGAL
Daily 3 Shows:
AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

TO-DAY ONLY:
CLIVE OF INDIA
with
RONALD COLMAN
LORETTA YOUNG

THURSDAY:
KID MILLIONS
with
EDDIE CANTOR

FRIDAY:
THE SCARLET PIMPERNEL
with
LESLIE HOWARD
MERLE OBERON

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"In Caliente" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Clive of India" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Paris in Spring" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Life is a Stage" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Amrit Manthan" Daily at 6-15 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Devdas" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
SUPER TALKIES—"Bal Hatya" Daily at 5-30, 8-15 and 11 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Silver King" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
GLOBE—"Babar-e-Sulemani" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Roberta" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Heat Wave" Time as usual.
EMPIRE—"Scandals Of 1935". Time as usual.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12-0 noon. Indian music—Marwari songs. 1-0 p.m. Bombay market rates, European lunch hour selections. 2-0 p.m. Close down.

5-0 p.m. Ladies' Hour by Beth. 5-30 p.m. Relay of music from Regal Cinema. 6-30 p.m. Indian programme of light music. 7-30 p.m. Been Solo—Laxmanrao Chawan. 8-15 p.m. News in Hindi. 8-45 p.m. Weather and other news. Musical interlude. 9-15 p.m. "Here and There"—a talk. 9-30 p.m. SB. The Art Players. Directed by Josef Barthel. 10-30 p.m. Close down.

Empire Broadcasting

7-20 p.m. The St. Leger. A running commentary by R. C. Lyle, relayed from the Town Moor Racecourse, Doncaster. 8-00 p.m. The Bournemouth Municipal Orchestra; leader, Bertram Lewis; conductor Julius Harrison, relayed from the Pavilion, Bournemouth. 8-45 p.m. "A Countryman's Diary." The first of a new series of fortnightly talks by A. G. Street. 9-00 p.m. The Northampton New Theatre Orchestra, directed by Cliff Morgan, relayed from the New Theatre, Northampton. 9-45 p.m. Dance music. 10-00 p.m. News. 10-15 p.m. Dance music. 10-30 p.m. Close down.

ARTS EXHIBITION AT KHAR

The Khar Sarvajanik Ganesh Utsav Samiti held an arts and crafts exhibition at the Laxminagar pavilion hall on the evening of 8th September.

The exhibition was declared open by Prof. Bhagwat of St. Xavier's College. One regrettable fact about this exhibition was the absence of the Swadeshi spirit.

BOMBAY WORKING MEN'S INSTITUTE

At the Bai Bachubai Seth Kanji Cursondas Charitable Dispensary for Women and Children, conducted by the Social Service League, Bombay, at Parel, the total number of patients treated during the month of August, 1935, was 1,281 of which 511 were women and 770 children, 337 being boys and 433 girls. The average daily attendance of patients was 51.

SUCCESSFUL STUDENTS IN HOME NURSING

The following students were declared successful at the Examination in Home Nursing, held on 17-8-35 by Dr. S. P Swami L.M. & S. at the S. N. D. T. Kanyashala, Bombay, under the auspices of the Bombay Fire Brigade Centre, St. John Ambulance Association: Miss Charumati Jog, Sumati Dadarkar, Shalini Pai, Kastur Chawathe, Vimal Vedak, Sumai Pai, Taramati Bawkar, Vimal Purandare, Krishna Paranjpe and Prabhavati Deshmukh.

SILVER JUBILEE CRICKET MATCH

The postponed Silver Jubilee Cricket Match will be played to-day (Wednesday) on the ground of the Islam Gymkhana. The following players of the respective teams are requested to be present on the ground at 10-45 a.m.

A. Team: S Heptulla (U.S.E.S.), Captain; J Wadia (St. X.); Dalaya (Law); C S Shete (St. X.); Nariman (St. X.); Karve (G.M.C.); K S Shete (W); S C Sheth (G.S.M.); S N Mehta (E); Hasan (G.M.C.); J Tarapore (E).

Reserves: C T Pandya (W); J K Irani (G.S.M.); I Syed (Ismail).

B. Team: K Tarapore (E), Captain; G S Patil (E); J G Pradhan (R.I.Sc.); J S Lawyer (E); M C Hansoti (E); M S Naik (St. X.); Ismail (St. X.); Printer (St. X.); A R Hasware (Ismail); Khot (G.M.C.); Dharadhar (G.M.C.)

Reserves: E H Colah (Syd.); M B Kekre (G.S.M.); Pandya (G.M.C.)

Umpires: Prof. J. O. Bartley and Mr. D. K. Naik.

TENDERS FOR TREASURY BILLS.

Tenders for Rs. Two Crores of three months' Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday the 10th September 1935. Total amount offered was Rs. 7,35,50,000. Tenders at Rs. 99-11-0 and above were accepted in full and those at Rs. 99-10-9 allotted approximately 87 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. Total amount accepted was Rs. Two Crores, the average rate of accepted tenders being Rs. 1-4-1 per cent per annum.

Tenders for Rs. Two Crores of three months' Treasury Bills will be received on Tuesday, the 17th September 1935 Successful tenderers should make payment on Friday, the 20th September 1935. Other conditions are as usual.

During the week ended the 6th September 1935 Treasury Bills for Rs 2,50,00,000 were renewed in favour of the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank of India.

Kathiawari Harijans in Bombay celebrated Rampir's "Mahotsav" at Walpakhadi on Monday. Photo shows their women-folk executing a "garba" on the occasion.

Respondent's Father In Witness-Box

FURTHER EVIDENCE IN MAINTENANCE CASE

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

A complete denial of having committed rape on the petitioner as alleged by her, at the time when his family were away at Poona, was made by the respondent Taherbhoy, before Mr. Oscar H. Brown, at the Mazagaon Police Court to-day, while answering questions from Mr. Darabshaw, Counsel for the petitioner, at the resumed hearing of the case in which Miss Marjorie Officer claimed maintenance for herself and her child from the respondent.

Questioned about the complaint lodged against Mrs. Officer and Miss Officer at the Agripada Police Station on the day of his engagement by his father, Teherbhoy stated that he did not know whether his father had taken further proceedings in connection with that complaint.

Respondent, continuing, said, that in view of the allegations made against him by Mr. Officer's family, they did not think it fit to invite Mr. Officer's family to his betrothal ceremony.

Mr. Darabshaw: Is it true that on the engagement day you went down to Mrs. Officer's flat in a rage, with a shirt-collar in your hand, saying, "Whatever my father might say I am going to marry your daughter?"

Respondent: No, it is not true.

Replying to further questions, respondent denied having affirmed that he would marry the petitioner.

Q: Whenever you met or saw Mr. Officer's family folk, they used to treat you politely?—A: Prior to the allegation against me they used to treat me politely. After the allegation, I saw them only twice and then they treated me with less politeness.

Q: You used to have tea with them every day up to sometime after the birth of the child—A: No.

Q: You had tea daily with them till you left Chagla Manzil?—A: No.

A "Myth"

Mr. Darabshaw then cross-examined the respondent on the alleged outrage committed on the petitioner at the time when the respondents' family were away at Poona.

Q: That entire incident as related by the petitioner is a "myth"?—A: Yes.

Q: One day at about 6-30 p.m. you sent a chit to Miss Marjorie Officer through your servant Rajaram asking her to come up?—A: It is not true. Rajaram was away at the time with my family at Poona.

Q: Then you took the petitioner from the drawing-room to your father's bed-room and there committed rape on her?—A. It is not true.

Q: After having committed the action, you tried to soothe her by promising to marry her?—A: It is not true.

Q: And you succeeded in keeping her quiet and induced her to keep the matter secret from her mother?—A: I know nothing about it.

Q: You always used to address the petitioner as Marjorie?—A. I used to address the petitioner as Miss Officer except in the presence of her father and mother and other members of her family when I used to address her as Marjorie. (Laughter).

Respondent explained this by further stating that he called Miss Officer as Marjorie in the presence of her family because there were her other sisters in the house.

Q: How many times did you discuss this matter (the alleged outrage) with your father?—A: Only once, and that was when he called and questioned me.

Q: It was stated by Mrs. Officer that on one occasion you told her that your father gave you two slaps in the course of a discussion you had with him in connection with the alleged outrage.—A: It is not true.

Mr. M. C. Chagla, on behalf of the respondent, re-examined the respondent.

Q: Did you authorise your father to deal with the matter on your behalf?—A. I did not.

FATHER IN WITNESS-BOX.

Mr. Gulam Hussein, the father of the respondent, then stepped into the witness-box.

Mr. Gulam Hussein, a leading member of the Dawoodi Bohra community, examined for the defence, stated that he came to know about this alleged incident in February 1934, when Mr. Officer came to see him at his place. Witness was ill at the time. Mr. Officer told Mr. Gulam Hussein that he had to complain about the respondent. "I was told by Mr. Officer about the condition of his daughter and that my son was responsible for that condition. I replied that I would speak to him after making enquiries."

Proceeding witness stated that he did not accept the mere denial of his son, but pursued the matter further, as the allegations made against his son were of a very serious character.

"I sent for Mr. Abidalli Moosaji," witness added, "and told him all that Mr. Officer told me, and the denial made by my son. I told him that he might be able to get the truth from my son."

The following evening when Mr. Abidalli came to see the witness, Mr. Abidalli made it clear that the respondent had firmly denied the allegations. Witness then asked Mr. Abidalli to speak to Mr. Officer about it.

The Magistrate: Why did you not speak personally to Mr. Officer you could have called him and said in two sentences, "your story is false; out you go."?

Witness: I was ill at the time.

Regarding the disturbance that the Officer's were creating downstairs on the engagement day of his son, witness stated, that when he came to know about it, he went and lodged a complaint with the police.

SON HAD NO KNOWLEDGE.

Witness used to go to Poona almost every day in connection with horses, and on one occasion he met Mr. Payne and both had a talk concerning this matter. Subsequently Mr. Payne and Mr. Officer saw him in Bombay and certain conversation took place between Mr. Payne and witness. As the result of these interviews, Mr. Gulam Hussein agreed to pay Rs. 2,000 to Mr. Payne, which was given, as a sort of sacrifice, to prevent "my good name being besmirched."

Mr. Chagla: Did you pay this amount for confinement expenses?—A: It is not true.

Q: Did your son authorise you to make this payment?—A: No.

Q: Did your son at any time have knowledge of this payment?—A: No.

Q: Through whom these monies were paid?—A: Through Mr. Abidalli Moosaji.

Q: Did your son, at any time, admit his responsibility for the petitioner's condition?—A: No.

Q: Did your son, at any time, authorise you to negotiate with Mr. Payne or anybody else in this matter—A: No.

Q: Had your son any knowledge that you were negotiating with Mr. Payne?—A: No.

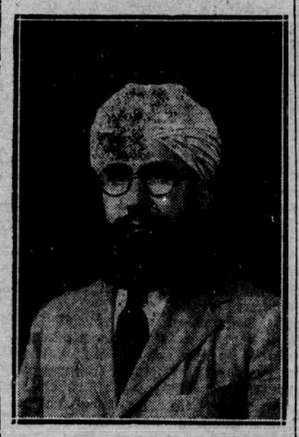
CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Cross-examined, Mr. Gulam Hussein stated the only interview which he had with his son about this matter was on the evening of the day Mr. Officer had seen him. The interview lasted only ten minutes.

The Magistrate: How is it, that in a matter of this serious nature, you did not call both the respondent and the petitioner together before you and nip the matter in the bud? The same mistake has been committed by Mr. Officer. Witness answered that there would be a tangle in case his son denied, and the other party affirmed, the alleged incident.

Further hearing adjourned till Friday.

Mr. Darabshaw Vakil with Mr. Mehta of Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors, appeared for the petitioner, while Mr. M. C. Chagla Bar-at-Law with Mr. F. G. R. Khairaz, and Mr. B. A. Dalal, appeared for the respondent.



Khan Bahadur Maulvi Firoz-uddin, Senior Assistant Transportation Superintendent, G. I. P. Railway, who proceeded last week on six months' leave preparatory to retirement, had entered Government service in March 1902. He served in the various departments, including the Department of Industries and Labour, Government of India, where he specialised in Labour Laws, International Labour and other kindred subjects. Some years back his services were specially requisitioned by the Railway Board in connection with implementing certain Conventions adopted by the International Labour Conference. Accordingly he was placed on special duty to introduce the scheme of regulating the hours of work and periods of rest of railway employees on the East Indian and Great Indian Peninsula Railways.

BRIBERY CHARGE AGAINST JHALAWAR OFFICIALS

Committee Of Inquiry Submits Report

(From Our Correspondent).

INDORE, Sept. 10.

The Committee of Enquiry presided over by the Judicial Minister to investigate the allegations of bribery against 3 officials of Jhalawar is reported to have submitted its findings to the Maharaja. The Committee is believed to have recommended the summary dismissal of two officials and the compulsory resignation of the third.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents).

Changed Bus Service

Several alterations have been made in the new time and fare table of the bus service in the city which has been recently issued by the B.E.S.T. Company and which is to come into force from September 15. The most important of the changes is that buses will hereafter run from R. C. Church to Mahim and the fare from one end in this route to the other is six annas. There will be nearly 80 trips every day each way. The B route will be from Ballard Pier to Tardeo, via Warden Road, the fare from one end to the other will be four annas. The C route will commence from Colaba Post office and end at Churchgate Station. The D route will be between the Colaba Post Office and Worli D. D. Chawls The fare from one end to the other will be six annas. The E route commences from Pydhonie and ends at Malabar Hill. The fare from one end to the other is two and a half annas The F route begins from Byculla Bridge and ends at King's Circle and the fare is two annas. The H route is between Malabar Hill and Bori Bundar and the fare is three annas. The I route is between Worli Village and Parel and the fare is one and a half anna. There is not much difference in the changed routes which will come into force within five days It must be said that much time will be saved due to direct buses being run from Mahim to R. C. Church. The fare seems to remain the same and there is not much change in the fares from one place to another in the city. But now there will be a network of bus routes, which will cover the whole of Bombay from one end to the other. As at present arranged a bus route can be got at from any given place in the city within a furlong.

How The City Develops

Building Construction in Dadar and Matunga on both sides of the suburban railway lines is proceeding at a rapid pace. But when one considers the civic amenities available it is quite another matter. What with the slushy lanes and bye-lanes, left in the same condition as in medieval times, thanks to the city fathers of the locality, the life of the residents there is miserable. Besides, there are lanes there where factories are situated and heavy loaded buses pass through them. No road except a cemented one can cope with the problem.

Also the plight of tenants in three or four storied buildings which are rapidly springing up has become miserable owing to lack of water in the taps in the upper stories during the whole of the day in spite of the city reservoirs overflowing owing to the rains. There is a flaw somewhere. The progressive City Fathers must look into the matter.

CONCERT AT C. J. HALL

Variety Programme By Elphinstonians

An interesting programme is arranged by the Convernton Social Service League of the Elphinstone College to render help to the poor students.

Amongst the items that will be presented to the audience to-day includes songs by Miss Sharda Pundit, disciple of Khansaheb Vilayat Husain Khan, dance by Mrs. Sumitra Pakwasa, and a scene by Mr. Chandravadan Mehta—his "Last Act".

A mixed Ras and Garba dance of the College ladies will be another entertaining item in the show.

Fate Of Much-Talked-Of Film

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The film "Jawani-ki-Hawa," produced by the Bombay Talkies and which has created a sensation in the city on account of the opposition it has roused in a section of the Parsi community, was viewed by the Board of Film Censors, this morning at the United Artists Corporation Hall, Marshall Building, Ballard Estate.

Sir Richard Temple and Raisaheb Chunilal on behalf of the Bombay Talkies were present at the show, while all the members of the Censor Board attended.

It is understood that no objectionable portions were pointed out to the producers and the final decision of the Board will be communicated, it is stated, in due course to the Bombay Talkies after a second meeting of the Board in the evening.

The Board of Censors, it is learnt, will meet again at the Police Commissioner's office this evening at 5-15, when a final decision about the film will be given.

Enquiries show that the Film Censors do not find any serious difficulty in certifying the film.

A canard has been set afloat by interested parties that about 80 Parsi girls were on the waiting list of the Bombay Talkies awaiting just a "break"!

This story has been released to impress on the orthodox Parsis the eminent danger to the community.

Enquiries show that it is absolutely false and it was characterised as fantastic. At present in the Bombay Talkies, there are only six women players and no one is placed on the waiting list. There was no lady applicant at all.

The Board of Censors met this evening and since, the agenda was very heavy, the item regarding the Jawani-ki-Hawa could not be reached. It is understood that the certification of the film will be considered to-morrow.

3-30; 6-30 & 10 p. m.

THE CAPITOL
DAILY 3 SHOWS
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The Bombay Chronicle

Red House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1935

"NEW WAYS OF PEACE"

On taking the Chair of the Assembly, Dr. Benes made a brief speech and, says Reuter, declared confidently: "We shall find new ways of peace, shall prevail over difficulties and emerge triumphant". The confidence was not quite unjustified. Nothing is easier for the League of Nations than to regard an ignominy as a triumph by the simple process of calling it so at the top of its collective voice. This the President of the Assembly has already started doing. "New ways of peace" are certainly being found to prevail over "the difficulties" of the League. The Committee of Five which is reported to be displaying great zeal and energy has already suggested the means to meet those difficulties, means which are called, with cynical euphemism, "measures to assist Abyssinia to put her house in order". These measures justify the earlier forecast from Paris and, as we pointed out the other day, constitute a material interference, both in principle and in practice, with the National Sovereignty of a Member State. Abyssinia, in brief, will be reduced to the status of Iraq under the domination principally of Italy. The Abyssinian Emperor will be held to the promise of having placed himself entirely in the hands of the League and the League will solemnly pass a "fatwa" no matter how completely hypocritical that the betrayal does not affect the territorial integrity and political independence of Abyssinia.

Threats & Bluffs Tell

This is how "peace" is to be achieved and the League is to "emerge triumphant" out of its "difficulties" provided Signor Mussolini takes pity on it and refrains from adding to the difficulties. We doubt if he will. Indeed, he is certain to demand more and he will probably get it. For Signor Mussolini seems to have found the true measure of the League of Nations. He has found that threats and bluffs tell. So he is pushing on his war preparations with greater speed. Italian troops are now being massed on the Italo-Abyssinian frontier and, according to a Rome telegram, there are indications that the Italian troops are preparing for hostilities to begin at the end of September. And almost as if deliberately to increase the desperate nervousness at Geneva political circles in Italy express scepticism as regards any possibility of the League of Nations reaching a solution of the Abyssinian question.

Bullying Abyssina?

Signor Mussolini has veritably created grave "difficulties" for the League. A weak and innocent Member State is crying for the help that is its right to expect from the League. If the League even so much as seriously hears that cry as it is its duty to do, Italy goes to war against that weak and innocent State. Italy having practically proclaimed itself as the aggressor and snapped at the League, the Covenant of the League imposes the obligation of enforcing sanctions if not earlier, at least as soon as war is formally declared. But the League of Nations does not dare to enforce sanctions. The alternative in that case is obvious. The Emperor of Abyssinia is to be bullied into submission, to accept, that is to say, the status of Iraq in spite of his protests or be left to the mercies of Italy with the League of Nations condemning his irreconcilable truculence—not that of Mussolini—in a hyprocritical attitude of injured innocence.

Preference To Britain

The official announcement regarding the personnel and terms of reference of the Special Tariff Board will cause intense misgivings and resentment throughout the country. Even, apart from the special purpose for which the Tariff Board has been appointed, the personnel is not such as could command public confidence. Mr. Fazul Rahimtoolah has done good work on other Tariff Boards and nothing can be said against his inclusion on the Special Board just appointed. Mr. Ramswami Mudliar has, by his support to the obnoxious Ottawa Pact and the not less obnoxious Mody-Lees Agreement, put himself entirely out of court with his fellow-countrymen, who feel that the interests of Indian industry will not be safe in his hands. Sir Alexander Murray, a self-made Scot, is certainly one of the ablest Europeans, who ever came out to India, but that can hardly be a qualification for the presidentship of a Tariff Board, whose object is to safeguard and encourage an Indian industry.

As we have said the selection of a British chairman and an Indian of Mr. Ramaswami Mudliar's antecedents would be unacceptable to India for any enquiry into the claims of an Indian industry to protection. It becomes doubly so in view of the object for which the present Board has been appointed. The Board is asked to recommend on a review of the present conditions and in the light of experience the effectiveness of the existing duties necessary to afford adequate protection to the Indian Cotton Textile Industry against imports from the United Kingdom of cotton piece-goods, cotton yarn, fabrics of artificial silk and mixture of fabrics of cotton and artificial silk. The Board, in fact is asked to implement the Mody-Lees Agreement, whose terms have been universally condemned. Indian opinion is all but unanimous that the Ottawa Pact and the Mody-Lees Agreement, sacrificing, as they do, Indian interests at the altar of British Preference, must be scrapped. If, in view of this, Government were genuinely anxious to secure an impartial examination of Preference to Britain, they would have appointed on the Tariff Board men who were either not associated with British vested interests or not committed to the approval of the Pact and the Agreement. That they have not done so makes the Tariff Board suspect in the eyes of the Indian public.

The Best Choice

A United Press report from Allahabad says that "speculation in local Congress circles are to the effect that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru might agree to undertake the responsibility for the presidentship of the next Congress session if the country calls him to do so." We earnestly hope these speculations are justified and that Pandit Jawaharlal is agreeable to wearing the "Crown of Thorns" for the second time. No choice can be better than that of Jawaharlal. There is none in the country who deserves the honour of Congress presidentship by virtue of the suffering and sacrifice he has gone through in the cause of the country as Pandit Jawaharlal. But if Jawaharlal deserves the 'gadi,' the gadi also deserves Jawaharlal as, after Mahatma Gandhi, of course, the one man in the country, especially in the present condition of Indian politics, who can effectively discharge the great responsibilities that India's First Servant owes to the country. We are confident that the Provincial delegates will one and all nominate him for the Presidentship of the next Congress.

HENRI BARBUSSE AND INDIA

Some Personal Recollections

(By T. BRAGANZA-CUNHA)

The death of the French writer and leader of the international anti-war movement is a matter of sorrow for the entire world. But it must be specially shared by India because he counted as one of her few and sincerest friends in Europe, although this is not as well known to Indians themselves as it deserved. This peculiar position is mostly due to the fact that he expressed himself in a language unknown to our compatriots but which is about the most important in Europe.

First Contact

The first time Henri Barbusse came to deal with our country was during the great upheaval of the early twenties, when India attracted the world's attention by her desperate attempt to break her chains. He followed with sympathy and anxiety this battle for freedom. Soon after the agitation had subsided, appeared some articles of Romain Rolland published in the review "Europe" which provoked great interest among most of the French intellectuals. But it was among the international revolutionaries that it aroused the deepest concern and was followed by some bitter controversial skirmishes on Gandhian leadership and Gandhi's doctrine of non-violence. For this reason, they dismissed the whole movement as reactionary and counter-revolutionary.

A Generous Creature

At this time I had the privilege of being associated with Barbusse. When I first came in contact with him he was living at Miramar, in Southern France, and I had the good fortune of staying not far from his place. Knowing his keen interest in the subject and the high position he held in the groups of advanced thought, I approached him asking to clear the confusion that reigned in the ranks of his friends and give a right lead in the matter. My practical experience of several years in these affairs had convinced me that it was among them that India had her true well-wishers and friends of her freedom, while in other quarters we only met with people who had some vague platonic interest in our country and who, easily, sided with our opponents at critical moments. From the very beginning, Barbusse declared to me that "very few subjects are more interesting and more important" for him than the Indian question, and he was ready to leave aside his other work to tackle first this problem.

The Barriers

Unfortunately, the famous writer was much handicapped by his lack of information about India. As it is perhaps known, no information of Indian source is available in foreign countries. On the contrary, most of the facts and news spread abroad about India come from British sources and are strongly tainted by anti-Indian propaganda. The other obstacle for him was the language. Although he was somewhat connected with the British nationality from his mother's side, he almost ignored English and had to limit his knowledge of Indian affairs to what he could get through the French literature. In order to satisfy his eagerness to know more about our problems, I had to put at his disposal my own contributions on the subject for the French press and my translations and other material I had gathered for a book on Gandhi and the Indian movement I had then in preparation. Besides, in order to clear some points, which seemed obscure to him, I had to translate specially for his perusal some passages of Indian books and papers which particularly interested him.

Barbusse's Outlook

Utilising this material, he wrote a long article for his own monthly "Clarte," which was published in its issue of 13th July 1923 and where incidentally he acknowledges the source of his information. It was his first public attempt on behalf of India. The position he took in the Indian question was as far from the idealistic and lyrical outlook of Romain Rolland as it was from the rather doctrinaire views of his own Communist friends. He specially pleaded there for a mutual understanding between the Indians and their true friends abroad. His main thesis was that the Indian non-violence had no real basis in any religion or pacifist doctrine, as it was generally supposed, but was due to some peculiar and material conditions existing in India and was a mere question of momentary tactics. In his opinion, this and other features of the Non-co-operation movement were not a serious obstacle for a common action by the Indian nationalists with the more advanced revolutionaries but that they only required, to be properly handled with a better knowledge of each other's

(Continued on page 7, col. 3.)

THE WORLD & ITS WAYS

A Weekly Survey Of International Situation

By K. T. SHAH.

The attention and anxiety of all civilised people seem to be riveted upon the Italo-Abyssinian tangle, which is daily drawing nearer to a final explosion. The report about the fifth arbitrator exculpating Italy raised some hope, early in the week, that perhaps war may, after all, be averted. But the general view of the report as a whole is expressed in too diplomatic and non-committal a language, exculpating both sides, to be of much avail in settling the dispute, or easing the tension.

Abyssinia is ready, says her accredited representative, to abide by any decision the League Council arrives at on the subject. But Italy seems determined not to give or allow Abyssinia a hearing. Her representative walking out of the League Council, when Prof. Jeze spoke warmly in support of Abyssinia, might be merely a theatrical gesture; but it is certainly an index of Italian temper at the present moment. If the hopes of peace-lovers are centred on a mild reprimand by the League against the aggressor, we may as well make up our mind that the peace of the world is in serious danger. Italy has already declared the application of sanctions against her—when at war with Abyssinia—would be deemed by her to be an act of hostility against her, which she would meet with force of arms. It is still not certain whether Britain and France would apply sanctions, if Italy does resort to war with Abyssinia though the Abyssinian delegate has categorically demanded it. A Punch cartoon of last week was highly suggestive of the British wavering, and French coquetting; and if they continue in that style, they would not add to their own prestige, nor safeguard the peace of the world. It is commonly believed that, even in 1914, had Britain declared her hand in good time, and admitted her commitment to support France if Belgium was invaded, War would, perhaps, have been avoided. Today she seems to repeat the same flirtatious tactics; and if, as a result, war does supervene, she would scarcely be able, at the bar of history, to exculpate herself from any responsibility in that connection.

Oil Concession

True, Britain was no party, so far as official declarations of her diplomats go, to the reported oil concession in Abyssinia to an American corporation, financed by or without British capital. They have even been able to persuade the concessionaries to give up the concession; and to seek to establish their real neutrality. The United States Government have aided British diplomacy materially in this denouement, though it is yet to be seen whether that would placate Italy. The Emperor of Abyssinia is naturally chagrined at this turn of events. Mussolini would have nothing to do with such concessions as the Three-Powers' Conference at Paris last month was proposing to offer him economic benefits at the expense of Abyssinia.—and without consulting that country! They can be very generous at the expense of another, it seems; but, large as these reported concessions seem to have been, Italy appears convinced she would force much better terms at the point of the bayonet! Why then should she lower her price for peace?

If War Breaks Out . . . .

Will War really supervene? There are already rumours of clashes, and preparations are going on on a grand scale in both countries. But would they really end in war? Even at this eleventh hour, there seems still to be a slight chance for hope. Certainly, the undisguised glee of German Nazis at the embarrassment and dilemma of their western neighbours, and the rapid rearmament of that country, ought to make France.—and even Britain,—pause. Germany has everything to gain, and nothing to suffer, if Britain, France and Italy become involved in a war.—no matter what the sides may be. But if Russia comes into the fray, it would not be quite a laughing matter even for the Nazis.

America's Attitude

America desires to remain neutral; but can she afford to be so, under any conceivable emergency? 1936 is going to be a crucial year for that country, not only because it is the year for the Presidential election; but also because the test of the New Deal would, by that time, have become sufficiently evident. America has not yet recovered the ground lost during the depression; and the working of the new series of laws regarding social security, unemployment relief, new public works, and banking control may reveal unexpected snags, which may materially affect the prospects of President Roosevelt for re-election. The King Fish of Louisiana has already announced his candidature as an independent competitor of Roosevelt, whoever may be the official Republican candidate. Even if we discount the antics of this strange dictator from Louisiana, we cannot altogether ignore the complicated domestic situation in the United States. Neutrality in the event of a war seems, for the moment, America's best policy; and that the Government had announced in no uncertain terms.

Britain's internal recovery is, perhaps, more substantial than in any other country. Mail papers from London of last week report growing volume of speculation about an early date for the General Election, which, if held while the talk about prosperity is no mere propaganda, may return the present administration to power. In France, however, the fate of the Decrees, passed during the parliamentary recess by the

(Continued on page 9, col. 6.)

Frankly Speaking

THE CONTRAST.

Diwan Bahadur Narayanswami Chetty who described Port Blair as a Utopia was allowed to visit the Andamans because, so said Sir Henry Craik in the Assembly, "he has taken active interest in prison administration and prison reform in India." Mr. Mohanlal Saxena, who has established a special claim to active interest in prison administration and prison reform and who is a member of the Legislative Assembly, was however, refused permission to visit the Andamans. That is to say, while both are actively interested in prison administration, Government encouraged the Diwan Bahadur's interest and sought to choke off Mr. Mohanlal Saxena's. It is evident that Mr. Mohanlal Saxena was not allowed to pursue his "active interest," because he would not have done so along lines that suit Government. It is also evident that the guiding consideration with Government is not "active interest" but the quality as suggested by Mr. Satyamurti, of "friendliness" towards themselves.

WHY THIS UNWILLINGNESS?

Mr. Acheson's answer to Mr. Satyamurti's perfectly relevant question regarding the nature of the Government control of tribal territory was neither tactful nor reasonable. If anything it was characterised by offensive 'hauteur' and betrayed unwillingness to take the House into confidence where matters of Frontier policy are concerned. There was no question of a lecture—and Mr. Satyamurti did very well to snub Mr. Acheson—but the Honourable Members of the Assembly have a legitimate, and constitutional, right to interrogate the Government members on matters of public interest. What Mr. Satyamurti wanted to know and what the public too are anxious to find out is "why this trouble goes on perpetually costing us heavily in men and money?

INJUSTICE TO BOMBAY CITY

The report of the Bomay Provincial Delimitation Committee in common with those of other similar bodies, has been greeted with a chorus of protest from the various interests affected. The representation, however, issued by the Bombay Corporation to the Government of Bombay regarding the seats allocated to the city deserves special mention. It will be remembered that the Bombay Corporation had appointed a special committee to go into the whole question, and the report submitted by that committee (which has been now forwarded to the Government) is a closely reasoned document which merits the serious attention both of the Government and of the Hammond Committee. After a careful scrutiny of the whole question the Corporation considers that the allocation of seats to the general population of the city is "grossly unfair and would, if persisted in, expose to permanent disadvantage the interests of the city as an industrial centre, as a port of international commerce and as one of the most advanced industrial and progressive units in the country." Though the Delimitation Committee professed to be guided by the principle of population as the main basis of representation, there seems to be neither rhyme nor reason about the actual recommendations made, as the Corporation representation proves with facts and figures. It appears that while Bombay City alone has a representation of 29 per cent in the present Legislative Council, in the new Provincial Assembly it will secure merely 17 per cent, and this, too, when the suburbs are included in the city!

CORPORATION'S JUST DEMAND

The most effective point, however, made by the Corporation is that the city contains very important minorities like the Parsis and Jains who have not cared to insist on special representation, and who are likely to suffer if the city is not treated more liberally. It ought to be remembered in this connection that there will be no nominations to the new legislature, and thus there is no scope left for redressing anomalies in the elections. Another glaring injustice done to Bombay is in the matter of women's representation. The City is in this connection put on a par with Poona and Ahmedabad, which are given one seat each! The absurdity of such a proposal is too obvious to stress. We have nothing to say regarding the weighting of the scale in favour of rural interests which the Committee seem to have attempted, but Bombay's position is altogether too exceptional to be allowed to suffer along with the other urban constituencies. The Corporation, therefore, is eminently justified in its demand for at least twelve general and six Mahomedan seats.

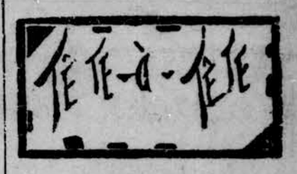
"ACCELERATING" INDIANIZATION

It is now several years since the Government have been professing to follow a policy of Indianization in the Services. And yet the information elicited through interrogatories in the Assembly does not evidence much substantial progress in this direction. In the higher grades of superior Government Services Indians still occupy a position of minority. Out of the fifteen Secretaries of the Central Government, only four are Indians and among the total number of Secretaries, Under-Secretaries etc. Indians form about 40 per cent. This highly disproportionate representation of Indians becomes more significant when we realize the powers and responsibilities enjoyed by the heads of Secretariat. A reply to another question revealed that after 8 years of what Sir Mahomed Zafrullah called "acceleration of Indianizing," the percentage of Indians is 17.6 in the superior services of the Port Trusts. The Government may be satisfied with this speed of Indianization but the public cannot help marvelling at the wonderful pace at which it is being "accelerated."

— PRESS VIEWS —

Increase Villager's Earning Power

Exclusive devotion to supply credit needs would lead the co-operators nowhere and Mr. Pantulu thinks that it is positively paradoxical for them to say that they intend to promote thrift and improve the economic position of their members by creating facilities for them merely to borrow and opening to them avenues to obtain cheap and facile credit. What they have neglected all along, says Mr. Pantulu, is a programme that would increase the villager's earning and improve his purchasing power, thereby enabling him to save and not to borrow. Moreover, the majority of the members of the co-operative credit societies being uneducated—and the Government is responsible for this state of things—they do not understand the object of the movement and borrow money which they fritter away on marriages, feasts, etc., and when, ultimately, pressure is put upon them for payment of the debts, in many cases they borrow money from village Mahajans at high rates of interest in order to meet the demands of the co-operative banks. Thus the very object of the co-operative credit movement is completely frustrated.—"The Mussalman."



Printing As A Career
—Headline.

And it is the Devil of a career.

* * * *

In The Assembly

At question time Mr. Mitchell informed the House that the Government of India had consulted the Director General of Observatories whose opinion was that there was no practical method for giving warnings of impending earthquakes.

Like ordinances they come unannounced—and just as frequently.

* * * *

Sir Henry Craik gave information that the question of appointing a board of non-official visitors to the Andamans was under consideration.

And unless the question is, as usual, shelved the "non-official" visitors should include Sir H. P. Mody, Sir A. H. Ghaznavi, Dewan Bahadur Ramaswamy Mudaliar, Maharaja of Vizianagram and of course Sir Henry Craik's "friend," Dewan Bahadur Naravan Swami Chetty.

* * * *

Sir Girjashankar Rajpal answering to supplementary questions relating to Indians in East Africa said that he did not wish to hustle the Colonial Office and would let them have as much time as they liked for consideration so long as the result was satisfactory to India.

Not a bad idea. Let them have infinity for "consideration." The question of the "result," satisfactory or unsatisfactory, will happily not arise at all.

* * * *

"Mr. Sarma made a determined onslaught on the opposition and thanked the Viceroy."

We always knew that Mr. Sarma would not fail himself and his "raison-d'etre" as an M. L. A.

* * * *

Writing about the debate in the Assembly, Mr. K. T. Shah says it "was, on the whole, not very enlightening or inspiring."

That is perhaps because the subject itself was dark and creepy.

* * * *

Another Version: (Bori Bundar's Special)

"The debate in the House to-day was dull in the extreme, brightened only by the brief and able speech of Sir Mohammed Yaqub. . ."

Briefer, we hope, than—but where is our sense of courtesy?

* * * *

Our "alter ego" is not satisfied with the speed at which "acceleration of Indianization" has been going on.

But it must be readily admitted that even a dead horse couldn't go faster.

* * * *

Sir Samuel Hoare, when he speaks in the League Assembly "is expected" we learn, "to deal with the wider aspects of the Abyssinian dispute."

Wide enough to include lake Tsana etc. etc?

* * * *

For many years the first Italian Ambassador has presented credentials to Herr Hitler.

But when and where else could the 'credentials' of Fascism have been presented?

* * * *

Two alleged satta gamblers are reported to have thrown themselves in a tank when cornered by the Police.

It is not known whether they did this to wash their alleged sins but it is reliably stated that the alleged gamblers were rescued by Police.

Don't read between the lines.

* * * *

And don't ask about the frequency of "alleged." But if you must, it is a precautionary measure. Who knows that Sir Henry Craik—who has been consistently in great form——may not suddenly make up his mind that "Government are satisfied" that the Courts like "the masses" of India need extra protection against the Press? He is a great guy at extending protections, much to the misery of the beneficiaries.

* * * *

"So long as kissing is popular fictional films," predicts a critic regretfully, "will be made."

But the trouble is that kissing itself is not a fictional. It is a fact. And oh what a fact! It is a choking reality.

* * * *

"Waggles has got the laugh turned on himself in his little joke against the Blazes Fire Insurance Co."

"How?"

"He insured five hundred cigars, smoked them, and then sent in a claim on the ground that they had been destroyed by fire. And they hauled him up for arson."

Monarchists And Republicans Clash In Greece

Gen. Panaytakos And Brother Injured In Fighting Resulting In Numerous Arrests

ATHENS, September 10.

A fierce clash occurred at midnight between republican officers led by General Panaytakos and monarchist guards on the threshold of a building where the Cabinet was meeting to consider the plebiscite on the question of the restoration of the monarchy.

General Panaytakos and his brother were removed to hospital in an injured condition, thus the Republican element in the Army is leaderless.

The trouble began when General Panaytakos called up the garrison in the whole of Greece to attempt to prevent General Kondylis, the Minister of War from bringing pressure on Premier Tsaldaris, to force him to declare himself in favour of monarchy.

General Kondylis ordered the arrest of General Panaytakos, but the latter supported by Premier Tsaldaris refused to surrender.

Fighting broke out, scores were arrested and the Cabinet meeting broke up.

Earlier Premier Tsaldaris who had emerged from the Cabinet meeting told a royalist deputation that he favoured the restoration of the monarchy.—Reuter.

"Blow To Eastern Nationalities"

Protest Against Italian Agression

(SPECIAL TO "CHRONICLE")

CAIRO, (By Air Mail.)

The Consul-General of the Imam of Yeman at Addis-Ababa called an extra-ordinary gathering of those Easterners who have not yet departed to their native places in Egypt, Syria, India, Turkey, Yeman, Iraq, Hedjaz and Hazramooth, etc., and the meeting has unanimously agreed to send their protest against Italian activities to the League of Nations, and other Muslim Kingdoms. It was contended that the open hostility, of Italy against the peace and tranquillity of Abyssinia was a direct hit to the sentiments of all the Eastern nationalities, regardless of creed and colour.

The Egyptian and Arabian papers are full of articles highly appreciating the expressions of Indian sympathy for Abyssinia, especially that of the meetings during the last few weeks in Bombay.

Relieving Agricultural Indebtedness

CENTRAL LAND-MORTGAGE BANK FOR BOMBAY

Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, who will be Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Central Land Mortgage Bank for this Presidency was interviewed by a representative of "The Chronicle" who was able to gather the following information about the Bank.

For the last 5 or 6 years the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank had been giving long term loans to liquidate old debts of agriculturists in the Presidency. These loans were given out of its debenture capital. The Bank had taken up this work as a tentative measure till the new Central Land Mortgage Bank was established. The accounts of the loans given by the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank in this connection are kept separate from the ordinary accounts of the Bank so that when the new Central Land Mortgage Bank is established it can take over the control of the assets and liabilities of the Land Mortgage branch of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank. At its last meeting the Bombay Legislative Council approved of the idea of establishing a Central Land Mortgage Bank with debentures guaranteed by Government which would make them Trust Securities. The Government originally asked for a sanction for Rs. 10 lakhs as capital of the Central Land Mortgage Bank but the Legislative Council raised it to 50 lakhs. The Government of Bombay have not announced their acceptance of the increased capital, but the idea at present seems to be to raise Rs. 10 lakhs as share capital of the Central Land Mortgage Bank and to issue debentures for as much amount as may be needed from time to time.

SIR LALUBHAI TO BE CHAIRMAN

The Bombay Provincial Co-operative bank is carrying on this work of debt redemption with three District Land Mortgage Banks, one at Broach, another at Pachora in Khandesh District and the third in Dharwar. Now, under the new scheme, 10 more District Land Mortgage Banks have been established. The Central Land Mortgage Bank will be the apex financing and controlling Bank. Its bye-laws were prepared some months ago by a Sub-Committee consisting of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Prof. V. G. Kale, Mr. Vaikunth L. Mehta, Rao Bahadur A. U. Maljee, Mr. Murdeshwar and others. These bye-laws are now being revised by Sir Lalubhai Samaldas and the Registrar of Co-operative Societies in the light of experience gained by the working of the recently started Madras Central Land Mortgage Bank and as soon as the revised bye-laws are put into legal form, the Bank will be registered and begin its work. Thus, the Bank expects to begin work by the 1st of October. Under the bye-laws the Bank's work will be carried on by a Board of Directors consisting 15 members, 6 elected by individual shareholders, 6 by District Land Mortgage Banks, 1 would be nominated by the Provincial Co-operative Bank, the Registrar of Co-operative Societies will be an ex-officio Director and will have the power to nominate two more Directors. It is understood that Sir Lalubhai Samaldas will be the Chairman of the Bank and that among the Directors will be Mr. B. V. Jadhav, Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai and Thakore of Kerwada. It is also understood that efforts are being made to secure the services of Sir Sorabji Pochkhanwalla for the Board of Directors. The Bank will be registered under the Co-operative Societies Act,

ABSENT WITHOUT LEAVE

Formerly of H. M. S. Greenwich, and lately attached to H. M. S. Pembroke, Chatham, Lieut.-Comdr. Frederick Richard Guy Maunsell was at a court-martial at Chatham sentenced to be dismissed his ship, to forfeit six months' seniority, and to be severely reprimanded.

Lieut.-Comdr. Maunsell pleaded guilty to a charge of being absent without leave from midnight on Saturday, July 13, until the afternoon of Tuesday, July 23.

He also admitted that between April 26 and July 13 he made a false record in the ward-room mess account book of the amounts of liquor supplied to himself from the wine stock.

Further, he acknowledged that in his capacity of wine caterer to the ward-room mess he systematically under-charged for liquors supplied to himself, whereby the mess was defrauded of £13 4s. 1d.

Four other charges were found not proved.

St. LEGER FINAL CALL OVER

LONDON, Sept. 10.

The following is St. Leger final call over:—

4/7 Bahram, (laid and wanted).
17/2 Fieldtrial
10/1 Fairbairn.
100/6 Solarray.
20/1 Plassy.
25/1 Buckleigh, (taken and offered).
40/1 Hairan (offered 50/1 taken).
45/1 Flashbye.
100/1 Prysecond (taken and offered).

HENRI BARBUSSE AND INDIA

(Continued from page 6.)

position and purpose. Therefore, he pleaded before Indians the necessity to learn more of the practical experience of those who had conducted more successful movements and asked these last to study without doctrinal bias the real situation of India.

Man Of Action

Several points in Henri Barbusse's article were easily and successfully challenged by some Indian exiles living in Europe; but, on the whole, they agreed with his call for a better understanding between Indians in India and their friends abroad. And looking now at the question after a long lapse of time, in the light of the tactics recently adopted, one can see how far the new method has advanced in the line traced twelve years ago by the great French writer who is now dead. But Barbusse was not a mere theoretician. He liked action. Soon after, with the help of some Indians in Paris, he founded there the "Comite Pro-Indou" which was sponsored by people of high intellectual position, like the historian Aulard, Professor Langevin, Charles Richest, Gerrges Duhamel and several other well-known French 'savants and writers. It endeavoured to give genuine Indian information about India to the western public; to bring together the intellectuals of Europe and those of India; and, finally, to give practical expression of the Western sympathy towards India. Barbusse was the general secretary of this Committee which issued a monthly "Bulletin" in French publishing facts and news concerning India which are usually kept carefully suppressed from the knowledge of most of the foreigners. On innumerable occasions, Barbusse took part in meetings and international Congresses where he intervened and spoke on behalf of India. He never refused to put his great name of universal fame at the service of the Indian national cause.

An Indian Tribute

Later, on Henri Barbusse joined the League Against Imperialism being its honorary President along with Einstein and Madame Sun Yat Sen. The activities of the League on behalf of India are too well-known and have been well enough advertised even by the Government to necessitate any mention here. So, if India can be pardoned for ignoring the immortal author of "Le Feu" the most powerful and realistic picture of the Great War, she can never be excused if she forgets her real friend and true internationalist who gallantly fought so many battles for the cause of her freedom. For, we must know that, inspite of his great literary activities and tremendous work for the international peace movement and inspite too of his health, broken down in the War, Henri Barbusse put forth great and unselfish efforts for our country. His name certainly deserves to be remembered for ever by the Indian people as that of one of the few genuine and loyal friends of Indian freedom; of one, too, commanding as he does a unique and honourable position in the modern world of European letters, stood up for a nation fallen to-day from her ancient glory and championed her almost last cause in Europe with the fervour, energy and devotion characteristic of this last of the French intellectuals who represent all that is best and highest in the classic republican spirit of human liberty.

PATIALA SEES HITLER

BERLIN, September 10.

The Maharaja of Patiala interviewed by Reuter said he had conversation with Herr Hitler for about forty minutes and had interesting talk but it was in no way political. He was in Germany as an ordinary tourist seeing sights and he is expected to go to Friedrichshafen on Friday, then to Stressa and Rome before proceeding to India.—Reuter.

The Question Hour In Assembly

MAHATMA-GOVT. CORRESPONDENCE

No Objection To Lay It On Assembly Table, Says Home Member

(From Our Correspondent).

SIMLA: Sept. 10.

To a series of questions that were put by Mr. Lalchand Navalrai regarding the Quetta Earthquake, the Home Member said, Government would have no objection to laying the correspondence on the table passed between themselves and Mahatma Gandhi and Babu Rajendra Prasad, but added that they had not the permission of the gentlemen concerned to do so.

Mr. Tottenham said that no person disappeared after being dug out from the debris. The reason why salvage work was given up was the fear of the outbreak of cholera through widespread exposure of corpses.

Dr. Rajan in a supplementary question contested this view regarding the outbreak of cholera.

EXPORT OF SILVER.

Mr. Anantshayanam Ayyangar asked what steps the Government propose to take to prevent the export of silver and the present rise in the price thereof.

Sir James Grigg said that the bullion market was already jumping up, but he refused to say anything or give any indication which would help the speculators.

PROSPECTING GOLD.

In connection with the Wynaad Gold Development Company, Mr. Anantshayanam Ayyangar asked why the Government did not consider it worthwhile starting a company locally or nationalising the industry, Mr. Mitchell replied that the grade of ore in that part of Madras is so low that even with the present high price of gold, there is no likelihood whatsoever of its development being a paying proposition.

Mr. Ayyangar: Then what is the explanation of this private company coming in when there is no prospect of getting any profits?

Mr. Mitchell: The Hon. member must remember that hope springs eternal in the human breast and that has resulted probably in more money being spent on hunting for gold and prospecting for it than has ever been derived from the mining of it. (Laughter).

FUTILE HUNT.

Mr. Ayyangar: What are the results of the investigations of 1879 and the later year to which the Hon. member referred?

Mr. Mitchell: Complete failure. One company, in particular, obtained no gold whatsoever.

Mr. Ayyangar: I suppose this information is available to persons who are floating the present company?

Mr. Mitchell: I suppose so.

Mr. Ayyangar: Then why are they floating a company of that kind?

No answer was given.

COST OF TIRUPATI PROJECT.

Mr. P.R. Rau informed Mr. Anantshayanam Ayyangar that the total cost of survey of the Tirupati project was Rs. 76,000, and the project was one of those being reconsidered at the present moment.

Sir M. Zafrullah Khan answering Mr. Mathradas Vissanji said that the recommendations of the sub-committee appointed by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research on Dr. Patel's report on the Cocoanut Industry in India, was under consideration of the Government.

CONTRARY TO POONA PACT?

Satyamurti Raises Question On Madras Franchise Proposals

Mr. Satyamurti asked a question suggesting that the Madras Franchise proposal went contrary to the Poona Pact.

The Law Member replied that he would look into the matter.

Mr. James asked whether the Madras representatives of the Congress Party were invited, but refused to work on the Delimitation Committee.

Sir N.N. Sircar: I was not particularly aware of that, but I am prepared to take it from Mr. James.

Mr. Satyamurti: Is Government aware that they packed the Committee with representatives of a reactionary party and Congressmen would have been in a minority?

Sir N.N. Sircar: I absolutely repudiate that suggestion.

ARMY SECRETARY'S 'NO' TO SATYAMURTI

Govt. Tactics Deprive Assembly Of Information On Benda Incident

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Sept. 10.

That Government tactics may deprive the Assembly, this session, of having any information on the subject of the Benda incident near Jubbulpore, is the fear expressed by the Congress party leaders, arising out of the latest refusal of Mr. Tottenham, Army Secretary, to answer a short-notice question.

It may be recalled that adjournment motions on the subject were all torpedoed by Government announcing just on the eve of the session that the case has been handed over to Civil Courts. This not only put out of order the various adjournment motions but also deprived members of the opportunity of sending a notice of questions at an early date which they would have done if they had known that the matter was going to court. Where the Opposition has been thus outwitted is that the question list is so heavy that a question of which notice is now given in ordinary course may not be reached for answer before the end of this session.

The only remedy was a short-notice question which the Secretary of the Congress Party, Mr. Satyamurti tried, but has learnt to-day from the Army Secretary that short-notice will not be accepted.

The questioner wanted to know the result of the court of enquiry and what departmental action had been taken thereon, whether all persons adjudged involved in the affair had been put on trial and what action the Commander-in-Chief proposed to take to remedy the lack of discipline in the Army as shown by behaviour of men of the King's Regiment and by other similar incidents.

LAVAL-HOARE PARLEY

GENEVA, Sept. 10.

M. Laval had a meeting with Sir Samuel Hoare this morning. The Committee of Five is meeting this afternoon. There will be no public meeting of the Council of the Assembly, to-day.—Reuter.

N. C. O.s SENTENCED FOR TREASON

Plotted To Kill Siam's Mystery Man & Chairman Of Council Of Regency

(SPECIAL CABLE).

BANGKOK, Sept. 9.

Sentences, ranging from death to long terms of imprisonment, were passed on 13 out of 15 Non-Commissioned Officers who were tried by a Special Court here on the charge of planning insurrection recently.

It is alleged that they plotted, "inter alia," to kill Mr. Luan Pradit, Siam's "Mystery Man" now 'en route' to Europe, and other prominent persons, including the Chairman of the Council of Regency.

Will Geneva Discussions End In Failure?

Hostilities Likely At End Of Month

EMPRESS OF ETHIOPIA'S APPEAL TO WORLD'S WOMEN FOR PEACE AND LIBERTY

ROME, September 9

Scepticism is expressed in local political circles regarding the possibility of Geneva reaching a solution of the Abyssinian problem.

Questioned regarding an Addis Ababa report that the Emperor had fixed September 24 as the zero hour, officials shrugged their shoulders and declared: "We are ready for them any day." This appears to be literally true as there are indications that the Italian troops are preparing for hostilities to begin at the end of September.—Reuter.

U. S. REQUEST TO ITALY

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.

It is reported that the United States has requested permission to send a military observer with the Italian army in the event of war in Abyssinia. Italy has not replied to the request.—Reuter.

EMPRESS TO BROADCAST APPEAL

GENEVA, Sept. 9.

The Empress of Ethiopia will officially inaugurate the new broadcasting station at Addis Ababa at 11-45 p.m. (Central European Time) to-morrow, when she will broadcast an appeal to the women of the world.

The Empress will speak in "Amharic" (the native language of Ethiopia), and her appeal will be translated into English by Princess Tschai.

The broadcast is organized by the International League of Women for peace and liberty, and will be relayed to America.—Reuter.

NAZI PARTY CONGRESS

Streicher Issues Special Number Of Anti-Jewish Paper

(SPECIAL CABLE).

BERLIN, Sept. 9.

Trains from all parts of Germany are arriving all day long at Nuremberg carrying Nazis to the great Nazi Party Congress there to-morrow, when the new German army will parade before Herr Hitler.

In celebration of the Congress, Herr Streicher, the Nazi Governor of Nuremberg and an intimate friend of Hitler, has produced a special number of the anti-Jewish paper "Stuermer," splashing tales of murder and torture alleged to have been committed by Jews from early times to the days of the Cheka in Soviet Russia, and declaring that the day when the sentence of death is pronounced on Jews and carried out will be the day of salvation for mankind.

ITALIAN RAILWAY COLLISION

5 Persons Killed And 50 Injured Near Padua

ROME, Sept. 10.

Five persons were killed and fifty injured in a head on collision between two trains near Padua.—Reuter.

SENATOR LONG DEAD

Louisiana Dictatorship In Balance

LONDON, Sept. 10.

Senator Huey Long is dead.—Reuter.

Senator Huey Long had recently announced his decision to stand for the U. S. Presidentship for 1936 on an "Independent" ticket. A Reuter's cable on September 9 stated that he was shot in the stomach by an unknown assailant in the State Parliament House.

Earlier Cables

Condition Worsens

(Special Cable)

BATON ROGUE (Louisiana), Sept. 9.

Despite the official bulletin declaring that Huey Long's chances of recovery have greatly increased, it is learned from a reliable source that his condition has worsened, and a second blood transfusion was given.

Tense Atmosphere

Tense atmosphere prevails all over the State, although the possibility of an armed revolt is discounted.

State police are pouring into Baton Rouge to protect the capitol, and at the hospital where Huey Long is lying National Guards are ready to reinforce them, if necessary.

Collapse Of Dictatorship

Huey Long's death will undoubtedly mean the collapse of Louisiana dictatorship, since his regime was always a one-man show.

It is suggested in some quarters that Huey Long's death will bring a period of tranquility to the State, and mark the start of an effort to pay off the State debt of 180,000,000 dollars.

SMALL HOPE OF RECOVERY

BATON ROUGE, Sept. 10.

Officials declare they have almost abandoned hope of Senator Huey Long's recovery. The Head Nurse admitted his condition was extremely low and there was small hope of recovery.—Reuter's Special.

Becomes Delirious

Senator Long died at 06.10 to-day. Hopes of survival waned as survival faned as despite four bloodtransfusions the pulse increased to 118 after midnight and the patient became delirious and mumbled about his projected book entitled "by first year in Whitehouse" remarking what a great seller that would be.

Oxygen has administered by doctor who attempted a fifth transfusion but was obliged to abandon whilst administering as Senator Long was obviously collapsing.

SMIRKE TO RUN "BAHRAM"

(Special Cable.)

DONCASTER, September 10.

Jockey Fox booked to ride Bahram, to-morrow, received concussion and it is feared that he may have fractured his ribs when Sheldrake slipped up with him during the stand in the Selling Plate. If he is unable to ride Bahram, Smirke is likely to substitute. Harry Wragg rides Buckleigh.

"HAIRAN" NOT TO RUN

(Special Cable.)

GENEVA, September 10.

The Aga Khan interviewed by Reuter said that he has decided that Smirke should ride Bahram and, unless something unforeseen occurs, Hairan does not run.

Overpopulation Breeds War

NEED FOR BIRTH CONTROL

Our Readers' Views

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Will you permit me to quote a few lines from Prof. P. N. Driver's reply to the Italian Consul in Bombay, in your issue of to-day, to show one of the greatest evils of unrestricted birth-rate? Prof. Driver rightly contends: "I am also unable to accept the argument that Italy needs expansion because of her growing population. I do not wish to be unfair to Italy, but what right has Italy to deprive Abyssinia of her liberty on this plea when the whole world knows that instead of restricting population, as he should have done, Mussolini is actually encouraging its growth?" What right indeed! Those who favour birth-control as a necessary measure to balance the economic condition of the world, precisely, point out that one of the worst evils of over-population is the danger of war through the biological necessity of expansion. Mussolini is now feeling this imperative necessity and Hitler is threatening the peace of the world for the same reason.

The Pope of Rome, who is ever so read to condemn birth-control as immoral and against the "laws of God" should be able to advise these dictators what to do with the excess population that is embarrassing them. In his helplessness, he can only utter some quibbles that have surprised many, even many of his own followers, and he has not the power to prevent or persuade Mussolini to give up his filibustering designs on another man's country! In the case of His Holiness the Pope on this Abyssinian question it well illustrates the French proverb: "Le Conseilleur N'est Pas Le Payeur"

Apart from the immortality and utter cynicism of encouraging indigent people to multiply and thereby increasing vice, poverty, competition, crime, diseases, illiteracy, ignorance, and a high-death rate, those who blindly and foolishly oppose birth-control must share the responsibility of increasing all these evils instead of helping to make this world a better one. These people evidently are actuated by the selfish motive which make them say: "What do we care;" "Apres nous le deluge."—Yours, etc.,

C.L. D'AVOINE.

Byculla, September 9.

II

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the correspondence appearing in your columns between Professor Driver and the Italian Consul-General, there is no doubt that the Professor's opinion is shared by practically the whole world outside Italy. The following extract of a leading article in the "Manchester Guardian," in reference to Abyssinia, is worth repeating:—

M. P.

Bombay.

"Treason is precisely the word describing the action of Mussolini—treason towards allies in the Great War, and to post-War friends and helpmates, and above all to that civilization which stands or falls with the present order," states the "Manchester Guardian" in a leading article on Abyssinia.

"Signor Mussolini is not animated by old-fashioned Imperialism but by the more terrible neo-Imperialism of the Fascist State. His country, with bitter poverty reducing her millions of peasants and workmen to deprivation as terrible as any in Europe, is being adorned with expensive and useless marble monuments that are the splendours of ancient Rome, while he attempts to found a Fascist Empire.

"Can Mussolini carry out his ambitous plans without such expenditure as will weaken the economic foundations of his rule? Is Mussolini sure he can hold Austria when his men are perishing from disease and bullet and spear wounds in Africa, and prolonged and difficult warfare is exhausting his reserves? Will Mussolini found his Fascist Empire only to despoil all his power and influence on the European Continent? We cannot tell, but if displacement on the European mainland begins we shall know on whom the chief responsibility falls, and if it is the power and influence of Fascist Italy that is displaced. Mussolini must explain it to his people."—Yours, etc.

M. P. DESAI.

Bombay, Sept. 9.

Competitive Examinations

1 Questions with Answers of the Public Service Commission last 7 examinations (1931-35) for recruitment to the G. I. Ministerial Establishment (including Typist and Routine grade) Rs. 2.
2 Precis-writing by Khosla B.A. Rs. 2/8
3 Guide to All Government Services, Imperial, Provincial and Clerical. Rs. 3.
4 P. S. C. General Knowledge Questions with Answers set at various Examinations (1931-35) Rs. 3.
5 Guide to Interview and Viva Voce Re. 1/4.
6 Guide to Proof Correcting Re 0/7/0

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Mangalore College Strike

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Two lady students of the senior intermediate class were suspended on August 23rd for indiscipline; one for gross impertinence to the Professors and the Principal, and the other for persistent violation of college rules. Six men students of the college department were fined (on August 26) for continued misbehaviour in class and undisciplined and disorderly behaviour at meetings of the Kanarese Society.

On a representation being made in writing the next day (Tuesday) by more than 100 students, admitting the guilt of the students who had been punished, but pleading on their behalf for a lighter punishment *I offered to cancel all the fines if the offenders apologised for their conduct in writing.*

No reply was made to this (as I consider) very generous offer, and *without informing me* the students went on strike the next morning (Wednesday, August 27); they were brought to their success by Mr. A. B. Shetty, M.L.C., and Dr. K. Vittal Shetty, Municipal Chairman, who intervened on their behalf and got them to return to college on Thursday morning, (August 28) and to apologise. *publicly and unconditionally* for their conduct *and to... promise good behaviour for the future.* The students having apologised, I welcomed them back and cancelled all the punishments imposed. And so the strike ended.—Yours, etc.

G. K. CHETTUR.

Government College,
Mangalore, September, 5.

An Explanation

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am sorry to learn, that a strong exception is being taken in certain quarters—as seen from Vernacular Papers—to a foot-note appearing on P. 253 of "History of India" in Kannada, written by me in collaboration with another author who is now dead. The foot-note in question is merely a summary of an account given in "Keladi Nripavijaya" a chronicle of the Dynasty of the kings of Keladi—published by the authority of the Mysore University. The account given does not refer to Chatrapathi Shri Shivaji directly, but a supposed ancestor of his, perhaps generations removed from him. The foot-note is given just to show that the theory that Shri Shivaji belonged to a Rajput lineage was current even hundred years ago, and to serve as material for further investigation to students of History. No disparagement of any sort to the memory of Shri Shivaji was meant; nor was it intended to wound the feelings either of an individual or a community. As a matter of fact, the main account of Shivaji's life is given strictly according to the universally accepted view.

Finally, I wish to point out that in the revised edition which is in print the foot-note above referred to with some others is omitted on the score of its being unnecessary in a text book.—Yours etc.

S. S. BASAWANAL.

BELGAUM:

PARTY TO SIR ABDUR RAHIM

(From Our Correspondent)

SIMLA, September, 9.

To meet Sir Abdur Rahim, President of the Assembly, Mian and Begum Muhammed Rafiq gave an afternoon party at Devi Co's ball room on Saturday afternoon. The party was very largely attended and included members of the Government of India, Minister of the Punjab Government, members of all parties in the Assembly, including Congress, and high officials. The guests also included a fair number of ladies of social distinction. The gathering was thus a most representative and the party was one of the most successful parties of the season.

School Boys & Their Tiffin

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—You struck the right chord the other day by your lucid exposition of the danger attending the consumption by many school children of eatables like dal, cheveda, sweets, and over-ripe fruit exposed for sale by vendors in the vicinity of schools. In the first place it is my firm conviction, based on personal knowledge, that these commodities posses very little if any, dietetic value being prepared from ingredients of poor quality under conditions far from hygenic and by persons who badly stand in need of a livey sermon on cleanliness. The manner in which this unwholesome stuff is exposed for sale in unprotected trays or baskets makes it easily susceptible to infection caused by the constant invasion of flies and fleas, not to speak of dust and dirt. The risk involved in the consumption of such germladen food by boys of tender age can be more easily imagined than described. This hardship is particularly experienced by non-Hindoo boys who like their Hindoo class mates do not go to school after taking morning meal and, who owing to short recess time cannot run up to their places to lunch and are, therefore, obliged to have recourse to this health-destroying food stuff to satisfy the pangs of hunger.

To obviate this hardship I would impress upon the school authorities the crying necessity of increasing the recess time in such a way as to enable these boys to speed up to their home for lunch and return in time. Should this proposal be found not feasible I would alternatively suggest the provision of a separate dining room in the school premises where these unfortunate boys may have the benefit of nutritious and health-giving home-made food which will keep them fit and enable them to stand the strain imposed by the present day elaborate curriculum.

Will the authorities kindly act up to my suggestion and remove the prolific source of danger affecting the health of a large number of boys under their care? —Yours, etc.,

M. B. KARANJAWALLA

Ahmedabad, Sept 9.

Catholics & Catholic Press

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In the leading article by the Private Secretary to His Excellency, the Archbishop of Bombay, published in the "Messenger of the Sacred Heart of Jesus for India," September 1935, members or associates of the Sacred Heart League are urged to offer their prayers, works and sufferings of everyday in particular for the Catholic Press. It is true that the Cathoic Press is a breakwater against irreligion, infidelity and godlessness; a bulwark of morality and religion, but it is also a tower of strength of the priestly Government against the Laity when the latter's interests fail to be in consonance with those of the former. We have the diocesan journal, the organ of the Ordinary, but the laymen's most legitimate grievances on various subjects, (1) the crying needs of Convents, and agricultural, industrial and high schools in the backwaters of Bombay Suburban, Kolaba and Thana Districts, (2) a long desiderated diocesan seminary and (3) arbitrary suppression and demarcation of parishes, do not appear to find place in a journal which, "par excellence," might fall in the category of the Catholic Press.—Yours, etc.,

VERBUM SAT SAPIENTI.

September 9.

Pt. Pant Launches Vigorous Attack On C. L. A. Bill

(Continued from page 1.)

jection of the Bill based on the Bengal experience.

MANUFACTURING "PUBLIC ENEMIES."

Mr. B. Das who set the ball rolling to-day struck an original point by telling the home member that the manner in which they had been manufacturing the "public enemy," the next turn would be for declaring contempt of court as another. "Public enemy." He referred to a letter of Mr. Chintamani and the conviction of Mr. Tushar Kanti Ghosh to prove his contention that the judiciary was taking a new line of attack on the press.

BENGAL GROUP CRISIN.

The Bengal group of Assembly members had been very much upset by the arrangement for the debate which permitted only one Bengal speaker. They wanted to put in four in order to present Bengal's case in full and their opinion was that either none should speak or four should speak. Mr. A. C. Dutt was given the fullest time to speak on the Bengal issue. But that did not meet the point of view of others. Mr Bhulabhai Desai generously offered to withhold his speakers to give a chance to the Bengal members. The question will be thrashed out to-morrow to see if some settlement can be reached to save a crisis in the Bengal camp.

INDEPENDENTS DIVIDED.

The Independent Party also held a meeting to-day and Sir Muhamed Yaqub and Mr. Gauba pleaded for negotiation with Government to make amendments in the Bill. Eight members were against this course and six for it. This means that the Independents will be evenly divided when the final voting takes place. But if Government fails to give them a satisfactory answer regarding the amendments which Government can accept, Opposition's chances in throwing out the Bill may improve.

Pt. PANT HITS BACK.

The best speech of the day was by Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant who proved by figures that whenever the Press Laws were in force there had been a great check in the advancement of knowledge and asked whether the proposed powers in the Hands of the Ministers of the future would not enable one set of Ministers to govern in perpetuity and even to declare the European Association of Mr. James unlawful. This argument stirred Mr. James and he took immediate note of the point for reply. Anyway Pandit Pant argued that when the European Civil Servant was protected against these future Ministers, how could Government expect the Opposition to trust to this mysterious force the liberties of the people and their right of a Free Press.

The day ended without Pandit Pant concluding his oration.

GAUBA FOR OUT-RIGHT REJECTION

SIMLA, Sept. 10.

It is understood that Mr. Gauba had already withdrawn his Select Committee motion regarding the Criminal Law Amendment Bill. His efforts appear now to be directed to get round the Government to agree to substantial and essential amendments, especially relating to provisions regarding the Press.

It is understood that if Mr. Gauba and his friends do not find any encouraging response from the Government side, they will vote for the outright rejection of the Bill.—United Press.

NON-OFFICIAL BUSINESS

Discussion On Repressive Laws Bill

SIMLA, Sept 9.

Among the non-official Bills which have been balloted for discussion during the present session of the Assembly on September 17 are the Indian Criminal Law Amendment (Repeal) Bill by Mr. B. Das, Indian Coastal Tariff (Reservation) Bill by Dr. Ziauddin Ahmad and the Repressive Laws Repealing and Amending Bill by Mr. S. Satyamurthi.

There are a few other Bills by Sardar Sant Singh amending various sections of the Code of Criminal Procedure, but by far the most important are those Bills sponsored by Mr. B. Das and Mr. Satyamurthi. As Mr. B. Das's Bill was under discussion during the last Delhi Session. It will be taken up first. The debate on the motion for consideration will be resumed and Sir. N. N. Sicar, Law Member, who was on his legs on the last day of non-official Bills in the last session will resume his unconcluded speech.

It is not likely that the consideration of the motion will be over even this session as there are only two days alloted to non-official Bills.—United Press.

IMPERSONATION AT ELECTIONS

Govt. Devising Means To Check Great Evil

SIMLA, Sept. 10.

The Assembly met to-day to continue the debate on the Criminal Law Bill. At question time Sir Henry Craik, replying to Mr. Navalrai, said that the Government of India are consulting local governments as to whether a more effective procedure is devisable to check impersonation at elections to the central and provincial legislatures.

Sir Nirpendra Nath Sircar informed Mr. Satyamurti that Government propose to give the Indian Legislature an opportunity for commenting on federal matters covered by the report of the Delimitation Committee before framing recommendations to His Majesty's Government.

Cr. Law Bill Debate

Lady Sircar and Justice Ghose sat in the distinguished visitors' gallery, when debate on the Criminal Law Bill was resumed.

Mr. B. Das said if Government had published the report of official enquiry into the Dacca incidents, exposing the Bengal Police and Bengal officials, then the world would have known the kind of acts done under these special laws. The speaker said that past Home Members took the entire press into their confidence, not only the "friendly press." This new system of flirting with one section of the press would do no good. He was further of opinion that the Governor-General and his advisers had shown incompetence by postponing till 24/9, the speakers bill to repeal the Criminal Law A

GOVT. BY PERPETUAL SAFE-GUARDS

Mr. B. Das regretted that Sir Henry Craik had gone back on the pledges of his two predecessors and stretched the Bill to communal dissentions which Sir Henry Craik called public enemy No. 3 Mr. B. Das asked whether Government would create public enemy No. 4 next year for contempt of Court. He referred to the annoyance caused by the cases against the Editors of the "Leader" and the "Amritabazar Patrika." Concluding Mr. Das said that no Government could thrive under perpetual safeguards and emergency laws.

A CHAMPION FOR GOVT.

Dr. Dalal congratulated the Home Member on bringing forward the Bill in the interests of public security, tranquility and peaceful development of the country (cries of No.). He said that no rightminded Indians would desire a return to the dreadful conditions of 1930 when the civil disobedience movement was in existence. The consistent policy of the Government had been to maintain the Indian Press as free from control as possible, but circumstances compelled Government to impose executive control as the Vernacular Press encouraged a spirit of lawlessness and stimulated the lower passions of its readers. Such legislation was absolutely necessary in order to resist the forces which created chaos.

CAUSE OF TERRORISM

Mr. Akhil Chunder Dutt, Deputy President of the Assembly, objected to drastic legislation being made permanent in anticipation of some events. He held that terrorism was due to hunger for bread and hunger for freedom. "Let Government give freedom and we will provide food." Mr. Dutt referred at length to the contributory political and economic causes and said that terrorism was the inevitable result of those causes.

After lunch Mr. Hussainbhoy Lalji (Bombay) was sworn in as Member.

Mr. Akil Chunder Dutt continuing quoted several instances to show that the Government attitude towards the communal riots was far from stopping them. The situation at present was "there was no rioting, no no-tax campaign, no picketing, no social boycott and threats of breaking law and order. It is, therefore, very difficult to understand why this legislation is to be maintained."

ENTIRELY UNNECESSARY

Mr. Fazal Huq said that he had read the Home Member's speech dispassionately and the speaker's considered opinion was that the Bill was entirely unnecessary. Even if there were irresponsible writings in the Press, these writings in themselves could not promote terrorism, communism or anarchism. The ground must already be there for such writings to promote them and this ground had been prepared by consistent mal-administration (cheers). His advise to Government was to go to the root cause. He was giving this advise as the best supporter of Government. As far as communalism was concerned, the Press Act could not check it. Communalism would disappear only when leaders and their followers practised toleration.

The Maharajkumar of Vizianagram asked whether any one could deny that the Act of 1931 really contributed towards the present peaceful situation. He quoted nationalist newspaper' recent comments showing how the Press expressed itself freely. He wished that the Congress would take part in the administration of the country and that the future conduct of the people and the press would make the use of the present law unnecessary. However, he felt strongly the need for the law and supported the Home Member's motion.

OUTRAGE ON CIVILIZATION

Mr. Govind Vallabh Pant characterised the Bill as an outrage on all cherished institutions of modern age and civilization and recalled how exactly a hundred years ago Sir Charles Metcalfe withdrawing the restrictions against the Press asked his critics to show how the advance of knowledge was a curse and not a blessing. Mr. Pant said that the entire history of the press laws showed that whenever in force, they greatly hindered the development of knowlddge. Thus when the Press Act of 1910 was in force Printing presses increased by sixty a year, but when it was repealed they doubled in numbers. Similarly newspapers and journals which increased during the press Act period by less than two hundred, increased by 1,500 when the Press was free. The number of books which actually decreased during the operation of the Press Act, increased by fifty per cent when the Act was repealed.

MENACE TO SPREAD OF KNOWLEDGE

Could any one face these statistics and say that the restraint of the Press was not a grave menace to the inculcation of knowledge in this country? Mr. Pant continuing challenged the Home Member to show that Sir Harry Haig had any other object in bringing forward the Bill except to deal with Civil Disobedience. The Bill showed nothing except a morbid tendency on the part of the Executive to retain autocratic powers and all reasons given were fiction of fertile imagination. He remarked that he had never heard a more fantastic and ridiculous an argument in his life than that the Act was meant to prepare the country for Responsible Government. Did the Home Member realise that a Responsible Ministry in future might use the law to perpetuate its existence till eternity? (Applause). Did Mr. James realise that it empowered the speaker as a Minister to declare the European Association unlawful without assigning reasons therefore and that the Act was not appealable? (Cheers). Mr. Pant concluded saying: "But this argument that you trust the future ministeos is hypocrisy. Ministers will have no power over the Services and yet you want us to trust these mysterious Ministers with the most cherished rights of the people." (Applause).

Preference To British Textiles In India

Special Board Appointed To Inquire Into Tariff Proposals

In pursuance of the Mody-Lees Pact and Sir Joseph Bhore's statement in the Assembly, the Government of India have appointed a Special Tariff Board to review the working of tariff protection to the Indian Textile Industry. Sir Alexander Murray will be the Chairman of the Special Board.

A full opportunity will be afforded to the cotton textile industry whether in India or the United Kingdom to present cases and answer cases presented by other interested parties.

No recommendation relating to revenue duties will be made by the Board.

SIMLA, Sept. 10

A resolution of the Government of India has been gazetted appointing a Special Tariff Board constituted as follows:—

Sir Alexander Murray, President, Mr. Fazil Ibrahim Rahimtoola, and Dewan Bahadur A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, Members.

BOARD'S FUNCTIONS.

The Board will recommend on a review of the present conditions and in the light of experience the effectiveness of the existing duties the level of duties necessary to afford adequate pretection to the Indian Cotton Textile Industry against imports from the United Kingdom of (A) Cotton piecegoods, (B) Cotton yarn, (C) fabrics of artificial silk and (D) mixture of fabrics of cotton and artificial silk. By adequate protection is meant duties which will equate prices of imported goods to a fair selling prices for similar goods produced in India. In the course of this enquiry, the Board will give full opportunity to the Cotton Textile Industry, whether in India or the United Kingdom to present its case and if necessary answer cases presented by other interested parties. The Board will not be required to make any recommendations in respect of revenue duties.

RATES ON BRITISH GOODS.

Explaining the origin of the enquiry, the Communique states Sir Joseph Bhore, the then Commerce Member in the course of a debate stated that though it was intended to afford the Textile Industry protection for a period of five years, the Tariff rates on British goods would remain in force for two years in accordance with the terms of the Agreement between the Lancashire Delegation and the Millowners Association of Bombay and that on the expiry of that period, duties on British goods for the remaining period of protection would have to be decided after a review of the conditions then existing and in the light of such experience as may have been gained.

The Agreement expires on 21st December next and it would be necessary to introduce legislation in the next Budget session to give effect to any changes in duties which may be found necessary as a result of the enquiry by a Special Tariff Board

MODY-LEES PACT TERMS

As a result of the visit of the British Textile Mission to India in autumn 1933 an agreement has been concluded between the Millowners' Association of Bombay and the Mission which expressed the following terms:—"The parties wish to record their conviction that great benefit has been derived by all concerned from full and frank exchange of views —and—personal contacts which have been established and greater understanding which both sides secured for each other's position. The parties are agreed that it would in the best interest of the industries they represent to maintain and develop in future, the contacts which have been established and it is hoped that it will become the practice for views to be exchanged whenever circumstances render it desirable.

(Continued on Page 11 Col. 5)

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REFUGEES SENT BACK HOME

Bombay Relief Camp Disbanded For Lack Of Sufficient Funds

The following statement has been issued by the Mayor of Bombay regarding the Quetta earthquake relief:—

The Relief Camp which was started as a temporary measure to give shelter to the refugees from Quetta has now been disbanded and the refugees have been sent to their respective places with such monetary help as the funds would permit.

Since the inception of the camp, 169 refugees arrived in Bombay. Of these 131 were accommodated and fed in the Musafirkhanas, and the remaining 38 were allowed to stay in Bombay with their friends and their expenses were paid out of the Fund. Some non-Muslim refugees for whom boarding and lodging arrangements could not be made, were sent to the Congress House and some of them proceeded to their destinations straight from the station and were given railway fare and pocket money. Out of 131 that were accommodated in the Musafirkhanas, 11 refugees left without giving any information of their destination; 24 were provided with railway tickets by the Committee, 17 were given free passes by the B. B. & C. I. and G. I. P. Railways and 61 were given railway warrants by the Commissioner of Police.

Funds Were Limited

The refugees were provided with boarding an lodging, clothing, pocket money and also medical attendance wherever necessary. It was not possible to continue the Camp any longer as the funds at the disposal of the Committee for this purpose were very limited and more funds were not likely to be received. Hence there was no other alternative but to close down the Camp and the refugees were given certificates stating that they were given temporary relief in Bombay and had left it as the Camp was disbanded.

One man is still in the Musafirkhana under medical treatment. 17 persons have stayed in Bombay in search of employment and will go away if they do not get any.

The Chairman of the Committee wishes to express his sincere thanks to all who had directly or indirectly helped him to give these refugees shelter in Bombay and thus afford them relief, temporary though it was, in their most unfortunate lot.

KONKANI POEMS AND SONGS

Poet Dinkar's Recital At Jogeshwari

(From A Correspondent.)

Before a large audience of Konkani-speaking people consisting mostly of Kanara Goud Saraswats living in the Goud Saraswat-colony at Jogeshwari, poet Dinkar Desai, who was specially invited for the occasion, gave a recital for nearly an hour of his highly interesting and beautiful Konkani poems composed by himself on various subjects. Poet Dinkar hails from the Karwar district and though he is as yet hardly twenty-five, has already made a name as a Kanarese poet. His mother-tongue, however, being Konkani, he has also composed therein a large number of songs and poems.

The Konkani, though spoken by several lakhs of people, has not yet emerged from the "dialect" stage and there is no literature in it as yet. Poet Dinkar's recitals were heard with rapt attention and the audience was convinced of the potentialities of the Konkani language for the composition of poetry, drama, essays, stories, etc.

In thanking the poet, Mr. S. G. Warty in a Konkani speech expressed his opinion that the Konkani was not a dialect of Marathi as was generally supposed, but was a language directly and independently derived from Pali, and that it awaited development at the hands of its votaries. He quoted the late Dr. Chawan who had made a special study of the Konkani language, to show that the purest Konkani was spoken in the area now included in the Karwar and Ankola talukas of Kanara district and earnestly requested his audience to contribute liberally to the funds which were being collected to publish select Konkani writings.

TWO INJURED IN BOILER BURST

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The steam boiler of the Hindustan Mills, Parel, suddenly burst this morning and two Mill workers who were working near the Boiler were severely scalded all over the body. The injured men were removed to the J. J. Hospital where they were treated.

The cause of the burst is not yet known and enquiries are in progress.

The next session of the All India Shiah Conference is proposed to be held at Rae Bareili. Nawab Mohammed Mehdi is likely to be president. A political conference is also proposed which may discuss the question of participating in coming elections.

Mr. P. M. Jayakar, Bar-at-Law, son of Mr. M. R. Jayakar, accompanied by his European wife, left for England by the Italian Mail Boat on Monday.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

On a complaint lodged by Alex Rodericks of Messrs. Jeena and Co. that he had been stabbed with a penknife by one Arthur Miranda, the latter was arrested and placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day.

As inquiries were incomplete the Magistrate ordered the accused to be remanded in custody for a fortnight.

RAID AT GIRGAUM

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

As a sequel to a gambling raid in the compound of Govardhan Building, Parekh Street, Girgaum, Damji Premji and six others were arrested last night.

In the raid, the police seized marked coins and satta slips.

All the accused were released on bail by Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Police Court, this morning.

INQUEST ON GIRL POSTPONED

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

A woman mill-operative who was returning home for her midday meal on Sunday afternoon saw a crowd near the De Lisle Road police station.

When she went to the spot, she saw that her five-year old daughter Kamala had been run over.

Manekbai, the mother, and the girl then went to the K. E. M. Hospital. The girl had sustained serious head-injuries and expired on Monday morning.

Sativram Katvari, driver of car T 2147, which knocked down the girl was arrested by the police.

After the evidence of the mother of the girl was recorded, the City Coroner adjourned his investigations to September 17 to enable the driver's Counsel to trace witnesses.

A MOTHER'S FATAL ERROR

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

A mother who mis-took a bottle of poison for that of a doctor's prescribed mixture hastened the end of her ailing nine-year-old boyo n Monday evening.

Kamlakar Hiraji (nine) residing at Naik House, Mugbhat Lane, Girgaum, was suffering for the last three weeks from fever and his face was swollen. On Monday evening, Vithabai, his mother, gave him by mistake a dose from a bottle which contained poison. The boy soon complained of severe pain and was taken to a doctor.

Subsequently he was removed to the Bombay Nursing Home where he died at night.

Mother's Evidence.

Vithabai giving evidence to-day at the inquest on her son stated that six months ago she had been given medicine for external application. This bottle and the mixture given by the doctor for the boy were kept on the same shelf. On Monday by accident she took out the wrong bottle and gave her boy the dose.

She realised the mistake soon after and tried to make him vomit it out.

"Death by Cardiac failure from the effects of a liniment containing poisons administered to him by his mother mistaking it for the mixture," was the verdict of the jury. This is, they added, a case of death by pure misadventure.

ALLEGED CHEATING BY HOTEL PASSENGER

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

In narrating the story of an alleged cheating case, the Lamington Road Police stated to-day that Moreshwar Vinayak Divekar, alias Benoy Kumar Das, stayed in the Railway Hotel for about a month, passed a cheque in which the drawer's signature differed and then left the Hotel and stayed in another one.

The accused was arrested yesterday and placed to-day before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum, who ordered him to be released on bail in the sum of Rs. 400.

In applying for remand into custody of the accused, the officer stated that Divekar stayed in the Railway Hotel at Charni Road Junction till August 31 last. He engaged a double-room for himself and another man named Patkar, who is absconding.

When pressed for money by the proprietor of the hotel, he passed a cheque for Rs. 250 to be drawn on the Sind Central Co-operative Bank, Karachi, the accused's bill of fare being Rs. 303.

The cheque was referred back to the drawer, because the signature of the drawer differed.

By that time the accused had disappeared from the hotel leaving behind his baggage.

But the proprietor of the hotel lodged a complaint in the Lamington Road Police Station yesterday. The police traced the accused to the Punjab National Hotel at Dhobi Talao.

Pending enquiries, the accused was ordered to be released on bail.

LORRY DRIVER'S WIFE SAID TO BE VICTIM OF FORMER LOVER'S OUTRAGE

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

A lorry driver residing at Mazgaon who had left home early in the morning on Monday leaving his wife and two children was dismayed to find, when he returned home at night, a pool of blood in his room and a policeman standing at the doorway making investigations.

The policeman informed him that his wife had been stabbed to death and her body was in the morgue.

The Dongri police received information in the evening that a woman had been stabbed and she had died.

When they hastened to the spot, they discovered several incised wounds on her. They then removed the body to the morgue.

At the inquest on the woman, Fatmabi Mustafa, Mustafa Abdul Rehman the lorry driver and the deceased's husband gave evidence.

One Arrest.

Pending investigations the inquiry was adjourned to Sept. 19.

The Dongri police later arrested the alleged assailant Ismeilli Mohamad. When he was produced to-day at the Mazagaon Court, they stated that the woman had been on friendly terms with him for some time. The suspect came to know her at Surti Moholla. She, it appears, then left her husband for him, and lived as his kept mistress.

Differences arose and she returned to her husband. Even then the suspect used to visit her and often quarrelled with her.

On Monday hot words were exchanged and the alleged assailant stabbed her. She died on the spot.

The Magistrate remanded him till September 19.

SEAMEN'S UNION SECRETARY SENTENCED

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Mr. A. P D'sa a former Secretary of the National Seamen's Union of India, Bombay, was sentenced by Mr. Oscar H. Brown at Mazgaon Court, to one day's simple imprisonment, and fine of Rs. 250 in default four month's R. I. on a charge of Criminal breach of trust. The fine, if recovered, was ordered to be given to the Union.

The complaint was filed in May 1932 by Mr. Syed Munawar, M.L.C., General Secretary of the Union.

Agreeing with the unanimous verdict returned by the Jury and Assessors, Mr. A. M. Shah, Sessions Judge, Nagpur acquitted Prabhakar, Kinkhede, son of Rao Bahadur M. B. Kinkhede and Bhagwansingh, who had been committed to the Sessions by the First Class Magistrate of Nagpur for alleged rape and abetment of rape.

High Court Upholds Father's Conviction On Kidnapping Charge

Mr. Justice Broomfield and Mr. Justice Divatia at the Bombay High Court, dismissed on Monday a revision application filed by a Muslim against his conviction on a charge of kidnapping his own daughter.

The sentence of fine of Rs. 50 was confirmed.

The petitioner was Bava Mahomed Gulzar and the complainant his mother-in-law, Hajrabai.

According to the law pertaining to Sunni Muslims, on the death of the mother, the maternal grandmother is the lawful guardian of the minor children.

Fatma, the girl kidnapped by her father, was three years old. About a year after Fatma's birth her mother, Khatijabai, left Bava Mahomed's house as he was unemployed, and went to live with Hajrabai. Some months later Khatijabai died and Fatma was left under the guardianship of Hajrabai.

The prosecution case was that about 20 days after Khatijabai's death Bava Mahomed visited Hajrabai's house and forcibly removed Fatma from her guardianship.

The Presidency Magistrate, Second Court (Mr. R. Mathalone), disbelieved the defence contention that the girl had all along been staying with her father and that the complainant had lodged a false complaint.

DEFENCE CONTENTION.

In the revision application it was argued that according to Mahomedan Law the father of a girl was the lawful guardian of his female child and that the maternal grandmother merely had the bare custody of the child till she had attained puberty.

In dismissing the revision application the High Court held that there was a conclusive answer to the defence contention in the words of the section itself which stated that the expression "lawful guardian" included any person lawfully entrusted with the care of custody of a minor. As under the Mahomedan Law after the death of the mother the maternal grandmother was entitled to the custody of a minor child, subject to certain limits of age, it was obvious that the grandmother in the present case was the lawful guardian of Fatma.

Mr. E. B. Ghaswalla, with Mr. Ishwarlal B. Desai appeared for the petitioner; Mr. V. N. Chhatrapati appeared for the complainant; and Diwan Bahadur P. B. Shingne, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown.

Twenty-five persons have been arrested by the Excise Police in village Parasinga, in the Katol tahsil of Nagpur District on the alleged charge of illicit distillation of liquor and a large quantity of liquor and distillation apparatus is reported to have been seized.

"GRIPE WATER" TRADE MARK SUIT

High Court Restrains Doctor From Selling Similar Medicine With Same Name

Mr. Justice Tyabji at the High Court passed an ex-parte order restraining one Dr. N. V. Kulkarni from selling under the name of "Gripe Water" any medicine not manufactured by W. Woodward Ltd., the plaintiffs in a trade mark suit.

The paintiffs stated that they had been manufacturing and selling for more than 80 years a medicine for infants known as "Gripe Water".

The words "Gripe Water" meant to the trade and to the public only the plaintiff's preparation. The said name had become distinctive of their goods and could not be properly applied to any other medicine.

The plaintiffs' "Gripe Water" was packed in oval shaped bottles bearing labels which contained, among other things, a circle surrounding the picture of the infant Hercules grasping and strangling a snake in each hand.

Defendant's Bottle.

The defendant purported to carry on business under the name of "Dr. Kulkarni's Laboratory" in Bombay. He had wrongfully passed off and sold a medicine not of the plaintiffs' manufacture as the plaintiffs' "Gripe Water".

The defendant was also using oval shaped bottles bearing labels containing a circle surrounding a picture of a lady with a child. Below the said device were the words "Gripoline means Gripe Water, an Infant's Bodyguard".

The paintiffs alleged that the get-up of the defendants' bottles and wrappers closely resembled that of the plaintiffs and constituted a breach of the plaintiffs' trade mark.

At the hearing of the suit, the defendant did not appear.

His lordship granted an injunction as asked for by the plaintiffs and directed the defendant to deliver up, for destruction, the offending labels and wrappers and all goods marked with such labels.

THE WORLD AND ITS WAYS

(Continued from page 6).

Executive, remains to be seen when the Chamber re-assembles. Quite possibly the Laval Government might fall,—perhaps more readily if it adopts a more decisive tone against Italy. In Germany, despite the bluff put up by its rulers, everything is certainly not for the best. The double front war against the Catholic Church and against the Jews continues unabated; and unrest even within the ranks is not unheard of. The forced liquidation of art treasures in Jewish hands in Germany is an abuse of power, which cannot but bring its own Nemesis upon these insensate adventurers. Neither the new army or armaments; nor the exclusion of women from industrial employment, has solved the problem of unemployment; and industrial recovery is inevitably retarded by the unnatural regime enforced by Dr. Schacht's economic dictatorship.

TRAFFIC IN SPURIOUS DRUGS FRAUD ON PUBLIC

C. P. M. Passes Deterrent Sentence

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The traffic in spurious drugs is not only a fraud on manufacturers but a huge fraud on the public. So observed Sir Hormusdiar P. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate in the course of his judgment when sentencing Jeswantsingh Gorsingh, a Sikh to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 300, in default 3 months' R. I. for having sold and being in possession of spurious cafiaspirin.

TRIBUTE TO C. I. D. OFFICER.

The Magistrate paid a tribute to Sergeant Gibbs of the Crime Branch for the diligence with which he pursued his inquiries in this and other cases of spurious drugs.

"A fine is not sufficient to act as deterrent," the Magistrate observed and stated that it called for a severe sentence.

In this case Mr. D'Sa of Messrs. Havero Trading Co., filed a complaint with the C. I. D. that he had information of spurious cafiaspirin being sold in the market.

Cafiaspirin was solely imported and sold by Messrs. Havero Trading Co. The spurious stuff was sent to the analyst and it was found to contain ingredients which were not used in the preparation of genuine cafiaspirin.

Accused Trapped

The accused was arrested while he was delivering cartons of "Cafiaspirin" to a shop. The police had laid a trap for the accused and he was caught red-handed. On a search of the room the police found in a tin box 76 cartons of spurious cafiaspirin.

Defence Story Disbelieved

The accused stated in his defence that the stuff was given to him for sale by one Jamiat Singh residing at Dhobi Talao.

The Magistrate disbelieved the defence story and held that the prosecution evidence was complete and conclusive proof of the accused's guilt.

Mr. E. M. Alvares appeared for the prosecution.

Mr. Kantilal Thakore defended the accused.

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FUTURE VICEROY OF INDIA

Lord Linlithgow Will Be Greatly Assisted By Personality Of His Wife

To be Viceroy of India in these troubled times calls for a rare combination of qualities. Of Lord Linlithgow's grasp of the constitutional reforms which he will have to introduce, there is, of course, no question; but of his personality little is known. Mr. Baldwin's choice has fallen on a man who has never sought the limelight. He has been influential behind the scenes rather than prominent on the stage of public life.

The present Marquess is descended from the youngest of the six sons of a typical Laird of the sixteenth century, the eldest branch being represented by the Hopes, Baronets of Pinkie. The family has given to the State judges, soldiers, sailors and administrators, many of whom reached eminence. The most distinguished of the soldiers was Lord Linlithgow's greatgrandfather, one of the Wellington's Generals. His father, the first Marquess, will be remembered as the first Governor-General of Australia. The late Lord Balfour, an intimate friend of the first Marquess, once said: "Hope has better brains than his father, and, if only he has his father's capacity for work, he will go far." Time has proved Lord Balfour to be right. Nothing has impressed Lord Linlithgow's colleagues on the Joint Select Committee more than his monumental industry and his tireless attention to detail.

FINE TYPE OF BR. ARISTOCRAT

In appearance and manner he is the fine type of British aristocrat. Tall, robust and erect in figure, he has a way of inclining his head like Jove on Olympus. An impression of dignity and poise is conveyed as he walks, and still more when he takes the chair. An observer is first struck by his deep voice and powerful lower jaw, but is reassured by a humorous mouth, kindly eyes and the brow of a thinker. Clearly a dominating personality with a force of character and subtlety of intellect above the average.

Lord Linlithgow assumed the responsibilities of adult life at an early age and has had a wide and varied experience. Succeeding to his father's title and estates in 1908 at the age of twenty-one, he married at twenty-four, and served with distinction in the Great War. After filling the posts of the Deputy-Chairman of the Conservative Party and Civil Lord of the Admiralty he left politics for industry and became a Director of the several companies. As Chairman of the Committee on Distribution and Prices of Agricultural Produce and of the Royal Commission on Indian Agriculture he acquired the reputation of being an ideal Committee Chairman—tactful, hard-working, subtle and quick to seize a point and, when necessary, to steer clear of the rocks. He can administer a rebuke with devastating pungency or disarming mildness, as the occasion demands. But for the most part he is patient, tolerant, conciliatory and more concerned to expedite business and secure agreement than to argue and talk himself. His formal utterances are prepared with care and delivered with deliberation and dignity. But much of his success is due to a Puckish impromptu humour, which breaks out now as light badinage, now as brilliant repartee, and frequently as a lightning-conductor in an atmosphere charged with thunderclouds. A man who can in a moment turn from grave to gay is both master of himself and well equipped to be leader of others.

MORE PRONE TO LISTEN TO PREACH

Of his qualities of mind the most outstanding are versatility, sound judgment and tolerance. Agriculture and India are his special subjects; but he can hold his own with experts on literature, art, economics and scientific research. He knows more about business than the average economist and more about economics than most business men. In the course of a conversation he will surprise you by giving the latest prospects of a cure for the common cold, or an outline of the effect on China of America's silver policy, as well as a racy tale of his Scottish tenantry. His cast of mind is curious, sceptical, judicial; not positive and dogmatic. He is more prone to listen than to preach; and if he lays down the law in a challenging epigram at one moment, he will in the next be weighing up and accepting a large measure of truth in its precise opposite. As Mr. Baldwin said in reply to a Parliamentary question, the older he gets the more impressed he becomes with the many-sidedness of truth; but whereas Mr. Baldwin's tolerance and wide sympathies are associated with a certain indifference to, if not distrust of, science and economics, Lord Linlithgow is keenly appreciative of the achievements and possibilities as well as the limitations of scientific methods.

Like Mr. Baldwin, he judges men by their character and ideas by the character of the men who hold them. But, like many of the survivors of his age who fought in the War, he is more conscious than the older generation of the ferment of new ideas with which the Conservative instinct for tradition and stability has to make its peace in a rapidly changing world. Lord Linlithgow has had the advantage of contact with all classes, particularly of his fellow Scotsmen, and has the gift of making varied friendships in all walks of life. In this he resembles his great-uncle, General Andy Wauchope of Niddrie whose popularity with the Scottish working classes was remarkable. In his fine old home at South Queensferry on the Firth of Forth, he upholds the traditions of his family as landlord, sportsman, and host; but prudence, the War and the slump have compelled him to economize and work hard to meet his responsibilities. He is an excellent shot, a keen fisherman, and, when he can spare the time, plays a good game of golf. The peace and happiness of his home is a constant refreshment to him after weary hours of travelling and committee work.

PERSONALITY OF WIFE

Like his predecessor, the new Viceroy will be greatly assisted by the personality of his wife. Tall, stately, and serene, with a ready smile and easy manner, she is ideally suited to play her part in promoting the right atmosphere for introducing the new era in India. She accompanied him during his visit to India in 1926-28 as Chairman of the Royal Commission on Indian Agriculture, and shared his intimate studies of village life. With such a wife it is not surprising that, in spite of his exacting public life, Lord Linlithgow is a family man rather than a club man; and it is perhaps as a father, interested in education and concerned to give his children all that is best in aristocratic tradition and modern thought, that he will make a special appeal to the people of India.

It must have fallen to a few Englishmen to have obtained so detailed a knowledge of Indian life and politics without having served in the Indian Civil Service; and indeed there must be few Indians who have acquired so clear a picture of agricultural conditions and problems in every province. Lord Linlithgow worked with terrific energy during his two years in India. All who have served with him in that or any other field testify to his kindness and generosity to colleagues and subordinates, and to the thoroughness and quickness of grasp with which he tackles the business in hand.

The Viceroy-Designate is still young, and has yet to prove that he possesses the highest gifts of statesmanship and administration. But his friends feel every confidence that there is no man living of his generation better qualified by character, intellect, and experience, to assume the burden of guiding India's destiny in these critical times.—P. Q. R. in "The Spectator."

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Our Suburban Letter

WOMEN MUST START EARNING

To Better Economic Lot Of Families

(From Our Correspondent)

VILE PARLE, Sept. 8.

Friday was the fifth day of the Ganesh Festival which is being regularly celebrated for the last fifteen years by the Lokmanya Seva Sangh. The organisers of the celebrations had that evening arranged an instructive lecture by Smt. Yamunabai Hirlekar on the economic co-operation of women. The meeting was restricted to ladies only.

Mrs. Hirlekar pointed out that society was passing through a great economic pressure, which was the direct result of the competitive system of the present day. It is a common experience of all that to-day the male earning member of the family finds it very difficult to make the two ends meet without extraordinary efforts which in turn drain his energy, and impoverish his life.

The speaker continued that the time had come to devise the vast means to solve this problem. To this the only way out of it was that ladies must co-operate and extend their helping hand by utilising their spare time in some productive occupations. If this problem was not telt so acutely to-day it would surely be so after a decade or two, and it is upto the ladies to prepare for that eventuality and equip themselves with the necessary qualification to improve their families' economic lot.

She further said that it was a good augury that ladies associations were alive to this problem for along with literacy activities, such organisations had introduced cottage arts and handicrafts so that those who know something of this might be in a position to supplement their income and thus contribute to make their domestic life peaceful and happy. She impressed upon those present to think upon this problem and do their bit towards its solution.

His Highness Maharajadhiraj Shrimant Yeshwantrao Holkar Bahadur has conferred the most distinguished title of Rajyaratan on Rao Raja Sir Seth Hukamchand at the Birthday Durbar held on Monday.

"REST CURE FOR RECIDIVISTS"

I. G.'s Remarks On Nasik Prisoners In Bombay Jail Report

The Administration Report of the Bombay Jail Department for the year 1934 states that there were fewer admissions of convicted prisoners than during the year 1933.

Conditions have returned to normal in all the prisons as a result of the Civil Disobedience movement having been finally abandoned, and to the premature release of practically all those prisoners who had been convicted of offences connected with it.

The immediate consequence of this being that jail officers have been able to devote more time than previously to their legitimate duties, the results of which are reflected in better discipline, fewer punishments and improved factory output. The development of the juvenile prison at Yeravda on lines approximating to those of the Borstal School is particularly noteworthy.

JAIL POPULATION

The daily jail population including under trials was 14,187 as compared with 15,894 in the previous year.

328 prisoners were prematurely released as compared with 108 in 1933. 5,078 prisoners were released under the remission system as against 8,386.

During the year 132 prisoners were admitted in connection with offences arising from the Civil Disobedience movement; 944 of the same category remained at the close of the previous year. 1,041 of this number were released during the year. There were two deaths amongst them, the number remaining on the last day of 1934 was 33.

HARM DONE TO JUVENILES

The number of adolescent prisoners admitted between the ages of 16 and 21 years during 1934 was 1,941 males and 114 females, against 2,417 males and 168 females in 1933. "In every report I have submitted, I have commented on the harm that is done by sending youngsters of impressionable age to prison," says the Inspector-General of Prisons. "I regret I have again to register a protest against this manner of dealing with juvenile delinquency.

"I consider that it should be obligatory for a Court to give reasons why it was found necessary to sentence a child or juvenile to imprisonment rather than to a term at one of the specialised institutions such as a Borstal School or Reformatory."

The number of persons sentenced to simple imprisonment was 1,958 as against 1,426 in 1933. In spite of adverse comment on this type of imprisonment—which does no good, but does definite harm to a prisoner—the admissions show an increase of over 500 prisoners, who were thus legally encouraged to spend their time in idleness.

RECIDIVISTS AT NASIK

There were 3,267 habituals against 3,324 the year previous. At the close of the year there were 1,000 male recidivists in the special Habitual prison at Nasik Road. "I desire specially to bring to notice the fact that many of these prisoners, whom I have previously likened to parasites battening on the tax-payer, are sent to prison for short terms of imprisonment," continues the Inspector General of Prisons. "What good a short term of from six months to a year in prison will do a person with from ten to twelve previous convictions, it is difficult to imagine. Yet, prisoners of the type mentioned, with sentences as described, are repeatedly found among the inmates of Nasik Road Central Prison. They are apparently committed to prison for a "rest cure"—so as to be perfectly refreshed and fit to resume, on release, their parasitic existence."

Twenty-five cases of prison offence were dealt with by Criminal Courts as against eleven in 1933. Corporal punishment was administered in 40 cases during the year under report, as against 32 in 1933.

The sick rate was 20.5 against 19.8 for 1933 while the death rate showed an increase over the previous year being 12.6 against 10.8 in 1933.

The total cost of guarding and maintaining prisoners was Rs. 15,80,750—the average gross cost per prisoner being Rs. 112-2-3. After deducting the profits the net cost per prisoner was Rs. 97.

EMIGRATION COMMI. TEE TO MEET ON 22nd

SIMLA, September, 10

It is understood that the Standing Emigration Committee meets on Sunday September 22 to consider the questions connected with the emigration of Indian labour to Malaya on increased wage, the representation of an Indian on the Suva Municipality in Fiji, the formation of co-operative societies among Indian labourers in Ceylon and other matters connected with Kenya and Zanzibar.—United Press.

Ayurvedic College Principal Dead

BENARES, September, 9.

Shri Dharmadas Kaviraj, Principal of the Ayurvedic College of the Benares Hindu University, died yesterday at the age of 60.

The University and other Colleges were closed as a mark of respect to his memory.—United Press.

SHEIKHUPURA.—About a dozen cartridges are reported to be missing from the office of the Tehsildar, Nankana Sahib. In this connection a constable has been suspended and two havaldars are reverted to the posts of constables.—United Press.

AGRA v. OUDH

U. P. Landlords Quarrel Over Seats In Delimitation Conference

(From Our Correspondent).

NAINI TAL, Sept 7.

Local patriotism despite assertions to the contrary was manifest from the speeches of the members of the United Provinces Delimitation Conference when the question of allotment of six special landholders seats between Agra Zamindars Association and Oudh Taluqdars Association came up before the conference yesterday. So far four of these seats have been held by the Taluqdars of Oudh, while only two were allotted to the Zamindars of Agra, but the Government proposed to divide these six seats equally between the two Associations.

An interesting and heated debate lasting over five hours in which no less then nine speakers took part took place.

"STATUS QUO" URGED.

Raja Jagannath Buksh Singh proposed that the "status quo" should be maintained so far as the allottment of seats to the Oudh Taluqdars and Agra Zamindars was concerned.

Rai Rajeshwar Bali supported Raja Jagannath Buksh Singh. He characterised the proposal as a part of "anti-Oudh conspiracy." Tracing the history of British Indian Association, (Taluqdars Association) he said that the institution had existed for a couple of centuries and had a brilliant record of services both to the Government and public and glorious traditions behind it, and assurances of the members of the royal family, Governors-General and Governors who had visited Oudh from time to time that nothing will be done to jeopardise the interests of the Taluqdars.

Nawabzada Liaqat Ali Khan proposed that instead of three, four seats should be given to Agra Zamindars and the remaining two to the Taluqdars of Oudh. He said that the question must be looked upon from three points of view. Firstly the amount of land revenue paid by the Zamindars of Agra, two-thirds of the entire land revenue of the Provinces. The second point was that of area. The Agra Province extended to 36 districts while Oudh covered only 12 districts, and, lastly, the question of population must also be considered. Considering all these facts, he said, the Agra Province Zamindars should be given four seats instead of three as proposed by the Government.

The Government proposal was supported by Khan Bahadur Maulvi Fasihuddin who recalled how landholders in U. P. had heavily lost against their political opponents in the last elections to the Legislative Assembly, and said that if they continued to fight after shadows, there was no hope for them even in future.

Several other speakers including the Raja of Tirwa and the Hon. Raj Bahadur Jagdish Prashad took part in the debate. The view expressed by the speakers were recored and the Conference adjourned after 2 p.m.

(Continued From Col. 7)

at Khar held under the auspices of the Khar Sarvajanik Ganesh Celebration Committee.

He began by describing the coming constitution as new and not a "reformed" one, as it is hedged in from all sides by so many restrictions and preserves as the human wit can devise.

BULK WITHOUT SUBSTANCE.

He said: "About the advent of the new constitution, you have been hearing for the last seven years, several thousands of columns of parliamentary debates, have been wasted over it, Sir Samuel Hoare has made some couple of hundreds of speeches over it, and yet it is of a size without a substance bearing no proportion to its voluminous bulk. Like that Biblical phrase "Let there be light and there was light," the province of Burma is ordained by an Imperial flat to be separated, so that the London Commercial and Financial interests may exploit her fruitful soil freely.

FARCE OF CRORE FOR VILLAGES.

Referring to the recent announcement of the Government of India of a lump grant of a crore towards the uplift of village industries, Mr. Mehta said, "a Government which can afford to set aside annually 1.25 crore for its superior services many of whom are foreigners, gives at last after many long years a lump grant of a crore only for the 80 per cent of the fillers of the soil and this for a laudable object of helping the dying industries of the villages of India! This object is impossible of achievement within the limits prescribed.

If the coming new Constitution is of the nature above described, "what then should be done" he asked "Can it be worked to the advantage of India?" He had one reply to give. The Constitution can not be worked towards the betterment of India's lot. It must be rejected in toto.

Monkeying With Indian Finance

Jamnadas Mehta Attacks Economic Exploitation Policy Under New Constitution

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, speaking at the Young Men's Hindu Association, Girgaum, on Monday night, launched a vigorous attack on the financial policy of the Government of India in the course of a lecture on "The Economic Possibilities of the New Constitution."

Except the Army, Foreign Affairs and Ecclesiastical Departments, all other departments were to be transferred to the Legislatures, subject to the special responsibilities of the Governor-General. Though the number of such exceptions was seven, there were in effect, about 56 occasions when the Governor-General could intervene in the name of special responsibilities.

There was no money available for liquidating illiteracy, as a large amount was needed for pensions, "Home" charges, etc. to be sent out to Britain from India annually.

FARCE OF VILLAGE UPLIFT.

Bombay got 7 lakhs, out of the crore of rupees allotted by the Government for village uplift. This was non-recurring and meant that one rupee for every 25 persons in the village was to be spent on village uplift.

Mr. Mehta then referred to the reply of Sir James Grigg, the Finance Member to the memorandum of the Indian Merchants' Chamber of Bombay.

SCHOOLBOY'S LECTURE.

"Sir James Grigg lectured to the Indian Merchants' Chamber," he observed, "as if they were a set of schoolboys. He declared that the Exchange Ratio was not to be monkeyed with.

"On the other hand, the British Government have been monkeying with the Sterling for the past four years. On the fateful day of 21st September, 1931 they became bankrupt and refused to pay in gold. If you deposited 5 crores and asked for payment in gold, and instead got the paper sterling, the Christian term for such a state of affairs is "bankruptcy." And the politician's expression is "off the gold standard."

The Pound was depreciated by 40 per cent, he continued. That was real "monkeying." The Government of Britain and India between themselves had set apart a sum of 115 million in the name of Exchange Equalisation Fund.

Every day, the British Government took care, according to the speaker, that the £ was 40 per cent lower than its original value prior to that fateful day in 1931.

REDUCE EXCHANGE RATIO.

In 1927 "monkeying" was practised in India with the raising of the exchange ratio by 12-1|2 per cent. Indians merely asked for reduction of this high exchange ratio.

Summing up, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said that, no improvement in the economic situation could be seen in the New Constitution and the present state of affairs was bound to continue. The Reserve Bank, though nominally a shareholders' Bank had all its officials nominated by the Governor-General or the Governor.

The financial conditions would not permit of any relief to the working-class by way of unemployment, medical relief or better a housing scheme.

In short the economic possibilities of the new Constitution were nil in the positive direction and infinite in the negative direction.

The constitution must be regarded a mockery of Indian aspirations, an insult to the intelligence and manhood of Indians, and a cynical document which did not recognise human values, which must be rejected 'in toto,' concluded the speaker.

REJECT NEW CONSTITUTION 'IN TOTO'

Jamnadas Mehta Exposes Hollowness Of Its Pretentions

(From Our Correspondent.)

VILE PARLE, Monday.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta denounced the new Constitution, at a Sunday night meeting

(Continued in Col. 5)

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DETENU COMMITTEE'S FAILURE

Saxena Tells Party What Govt. Did To Frustrate Work Of Inquiry

SIMLA, (By Mail).

Sjt. Mohanlal Saxena, M.L.A., has submitted the following report to the Congress Party in the Assembly:

On the 5th of April 1935 the Congress Party in the Assembly appointed a Committee to enquire into and report on the administration of Repressive Laws in Bengal. The Committee met immediately after its appointment in Delhi and authorised me to go to Dinajpore at the time of the Bengal Political Conference and issue a questionnaire in consultation with Bengal leaders for collection of information.

Accordingly I went to Dinajpore on the 19th of May, and on the 22nd of May I issued a questionnaire. I also requested the President of the All-India Congress Committee to instruct the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee to render all possible help in collection of information for the Committee; and I am glad to say that the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee has fully co-operated with me in this matter.

OBSTACLES

No doubt there were considerable difficulties in carrying out the work, but I was able to get information from about 13 districts.

On the 30th of May it was published in papers that the Government of India has issued circulars to local Governments that correspondence of the members of the Committee would strictly be censored and that the Government viewed this move on the part of the Congress "with disfavour" and alleged that the Committee was collecting deliberately one-sided information which was calculated to bring Government of India into contempt not only in this country but in the eyes of other nations as well."

GOVT. HOSTILITY

On reading that I wrote to the Chief Secretary of the Government of Bengal explaining the position and object of the Committee, and desiring him to place before the Committee the Government's case. But the Chief Secretary wrote back to me that the Government could not in any way countenance the proceedings of the Committee. The correspondence between me and the Chief Secretary was published in papers

The second meeting of the Committee was held at Calcutta on the 8th of July. It is a pity that most of the members could not be present. Members present, however, decided in consultation with Bengal leaders that special arrangements be made for sifting the evidence already collected as well as for collecting information from those from which it had not already been received.

About 25 prominent persons, who were acquainted with the local conditions volunteered to take up this task and the various districts were accordingly entrusted to them.

'QUIT' NOTICE EERVED

It was also felt necessary that I should personally go to certain districts and verify the information received. On the morning of the 11th of July I left for Comilla by Chittagong Mail but on my arrival at Chandpur I was served with an order under the Bengal Suppression of Terrorist Outrages Act not to disembark and to leave the Tipperah district at once I was, however, allowed to change from one steamer to the other. Notwithstanding my demanding the fare for return journey the Superintendent of Police, who was also present at Chandpur, refused to give me any money.

I return to Calcutta next day and on my enquiring from the Chief Secretary whether I would be allowed to visit other districts, I got a reply in the negative. Since my return from Calcutta I have not received any letters from the Bengal friends—notwithstanding the fact that it had been arranged that all the papers would be sent to me by the end of July, and I have sent several reminders to them.

ARREST AT NADIA

I have, however, learnt from the papers that a certain gentleman was arrested at Nadia with papers relating to our Committee. I also got another letter from a friend that certain facts along with his notes were sent to me by registered post. Although it is more than a week, I have not yet received them.

I have made complaints to the Postmaster, Lucknow, and the Superintendent of Police regarding the censorship of my 'dak,' but I have not as yet received any satisfactory reply.

I had intended to prepare a draft report for the consideration of the Committee during the Simla session of the Assembly, but I regret that in the absence of

(Continued on page 12, col. 1.)

ACCEPT OFFICES TO WRECK NEW CONSTITUTION

Congress Ministers Must Expose Hollowness Of "Reforms"

A vigorous plea for acceptance of office by the Congress as the only logical sequence to a policy of Council-entry was made by Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas in the course of a fighting speech delivered under the auspices of the Y.M.H.A. on Tuesday evening.

At the outset, Mr. Dwarkadas blamed the Working Committee for having failed to give a clear lead to the country in the matter. What useful purpose would be served by adopting a policy of "Sphinx-like" silence, the speaker asked. He deprecated any attempt to shelve the question till the last moment, and then bring in Mahatma Gandhi for arriving at a decision.

NO PERMANENT OPPOSITION.

Continuing, the speaker said, since the Congress was committed to a policy of entering the legislatures, he did not see any reason why it should fight shy of office acceptance. Nor did he believe in the Congress remaining in permanent opposition and opposing all measures good, bad and indifferent, promoted by a non-Congress Ministry, as advocated by the Socialists. Similarly to say, as the Socialists do, that if Congressmen become Ministers and associate with the bureaucracy, they are likely to be corrupted, is to betray lack of faith in our own leaders.

"ACCEPT OFFICES."

Proceeding, the speaker said that in his opinion, the Congress should undertake the responsibility for forming Ministers and promote progressive legislation. If the Governor refused to give his assent, the Congress Ministry should resign and appeal to the electorate. The Congress would then come out with an enhanced majority. If the Governor still refused his assent, the Congress Ministry should again resign, and thus cause a series of Ministerial crises, leading ultimately to the suspension of the constitution.

"WRECK THE REFORMS."

By bringing about constitutional deadlocks in this way and forcing the Governor to assume all powers to himself and thus exposing the utter hollowness of the powers conferred by the new Act on the Indian people, the Congress could more effectively and in a more spectacular manner wreck the new constitution than by a policy of non-acceptance of office.

In conclusion, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas deplored the acceptance of the federal principle by the Congress at this stage, as it was calculated to impede political progress in the country.

BOTH ACCUSED TO HANG

Special Tribunal Judgment In Home Internee Murder Case

DACCA, Sept. 10.

The Special Tribunal delivered judgment to-day in the Home Internee Murder Case, sentencing both accused Paresh Sen-Gupta and Amula Roy, under section 302 read with section 34 (murder), to death.

Paresh was also convicted under section 302 but no separate sentence was passed.

The prosecution story was that deceased Hiralal Chakraverty and the two accused all belong to a terrorist organisation name the Anushilan Samiti. The two accused were recently served with orders under the Suppression of Bengal Terrorist Outrages Act and the deceased home internee with direction to report himself once a week to the Police Station. On the 3rd July Hiralal was stabbed while going to the Police Station to report himself as a result of which he died in hospital. The deceased was suspected by the accused to be a police spy, which led to the murder.—United Press.

Why Parsis Are Opposed To Inter-Communal Marriage, And Appearance Of Girls On Screen Or Stage

BHARUCHA PLEADS FOR UNDERSTANDING OF THEIR POINT OF VIEW AND AVOIDANCE OF MISUNDERSTANDING

My Countrymen,

Will you please bear with me for a while, and note, why the majority of Parsis are opposed to inter-communal marriage, and appearance of girls on screen or stage? It is most important that you should know their viewpoints, so as to avoid any misunderstanding, and to retain harmonious relations with all communities in our dear distracted country.

FEVERISH EXCITEMENT AND FRIGHTFUL EXPRESSIONS DEPLORED

The majority of Parsis feel very ticklish on these two questions particularly. And whenever there have been instances of inter-communal marriages, or appearance of Parsi girls on the stage, feverish excitement has prevailed in the community and frightful expressions are used in public and private. Whilst all sober Parsis deplore these outbursts, the majority of them view with utter disfavour—both inter-communal marriages, and Parsi girls appearing on stage or screen.

WHY ARE PARSIS SO STRONGLY OPPOSED?

Now, let us understand the view point of the majority of Parsis, as to why they are so bitterly opposed?

(1) In the first place, theirs has been the smallest community—not only in India, but in the whole world.

(2) If they allow inter-marriage, or lavity of stage life they would be lost in the vast ocean of humanity.

(3) That for the sake of their religion, their ancestors left Iran, and settled in this hospitable land.

(4) That during the last thirteen centuries, their ancestors have, by the grace of God, surmounted all the tria's and turmoils of life, and have retained their individuality.

(5) And their greatest apprehension has been, that if intercommunal marriages are allowed, or girls' appearance on stage is permitted, the individuality, the integrity and the solidarity of the community would be lost; they would be merged into sister communities; and the relics of an ancient faith would disappear from the surface of the earth.

(6) My ccuntrymen please realise the Parsi stand-point with sympathy, and do not, on any account, misunderstand it.

THE STAGE AND THE SCREEN

It is contended that the stage and the screen provide an honourable living, barring a few exceptions, let me say it most plainly, that—

(1) the stage or the screen is more mercenary than honourable;

(2) that it is more flighty than steady;

(3) that it is more artificial than natural;

(4) and that it is more degrading than elevating.

THINK PRACTICALLY

(1) Take for instance Miss Modest Virgin going to the stage or screen as an actress. She is asked to woo one Mr. Scoundrel! And to fall in his arms and be his bride on the stage! Can she do this without compunction? Certainly not.

(2) Take a reverse case, and the heart of the man is bound to revolt. Isn't it so, please?

(3) And does not the stage or the screen provide greater attractions for laxity?

(4) Are not persons lost their fortunes wiped off; and their homes broken up on account of their associations with the stage or screen?

(5) Aren't we reading terrible stories of their life in Police Court, and Matrimonial Court proceedings?

"TIMES" STAGE CRITIC EVEN OPPOSED

Even the stage critic of the "London Times", when pressed to state his life-long experience declared, that he would not recommend any of his friends to send his sister, wife or daughter to the stage or screen for a career! Isn't this very significant?

PARSI PRESS AND THE PARSI PANCHAYAT ARE UNANIMOUSLY OPPOSED

Let there be no mistaking the facts.

(1) That the whole Parsi Press; and

(2) The Parsi Panchayat; and

(3) The Federal Council representing about two dozen Parsi Associations—they are all opposed to the appearance of Parsi girls on the stage.

A CONCILIATORY SOLUTION MOST DESIRABLE

Under these circumstances, it is most desirable, that a Conciliatory solution of this very difficult and delicate situation will be found by all the Parties concerned. Amen!

B. F. BHARUCHA.

September 10.

SPECIAL TARIFF BOARD ON TEXTILE PROTECTION

(Continued From Page 8)

The following headings in the agreement have been adopted on the assumption that the cotton duty will not be increased above the present level of half anna per pound.

(1) It was agreed that the Indian Cotton Textile Industry is entitled for its progressive development to a reasonable measure of protection against imports of United Kingdom yarns and piece goods. It was also agreed that under the present conditions owing to lower costs and other factors operating in foreign countries, industry required a higher level of protection against them than against the United Kingdom.

(2) As regards cotton piece goods, it was agreed that if and when the revenue position of the country made it possible for the Government of India to remove the general surcharge on all imports imposed in October 1931, the Indian side would not make fresh proposals with regards to duties applicable to the United Kingdom.

(3) In the matter of cotton yarns the present duties are 6 1/4 per cent 'ad valorem" or 17/8 annas per pound. The Indian side has agreed so far as imports from the United Kingdom are concerned, that duty may be 5 per cent. "ad valorem" with a minimum specific duty of 1 1/4 annas per pound.

(4) So far as artificial silk piece goods are concerned the Indian side agreed that in the case of the United Kingdom the duties may be as follows:—

(a) Thirty per cent. "ad valorem" or 2 1/2 annas per square yard for 100 per cent artificial silk fabrics, and

(b) Thirty per cent. or 2 annas per square yard for mixture fabrics of cotton and artificial silk.

The present duties on these classes of goods are 50 per cent "ad valorem" or 4 annas per square yard on 100 per cent artificial silk fabrics and 35 per cent or 2 1/4 annas per square yard for mixture fabrics of cotton and artificial silk

(5) In so far as Empire and other overseas markets for piece goods and yarns are concerned it was agreed that any advantages which might be arranged for British goods should be extended to (Indian) goods and that India, in markets wherein she has no independant quota, should participate in any quota which might be allocated to the United Kingdom. In respect of overseas markets wherein the Indian mills have established connections, it was agreed that the Manchester Chamber of Commerce should use its goods offices to bring about contacts between Indian manufacturers and British Houses which are already established in those markets

(6) As regards raw cotton, the Indian side strongly emphasised, the urgent necessity for further efforts being made in the United Kingdom to popularise and promote use of Indian raw material. They welcomed the undertaking that the British Textile mission would be prepared to recommend effective action being taken and keep the Indian side regularly in touch with the developments. It was further agreed that other avenues of co-operation in this field, should be explored for the interest of the Indian cotton grower. This undertaking is limited in its duration to a period ending 31st December 1933."

At the time when the agreement was reached the Government of India had under their consideration the question of import duties necessary to afford adequate protection for the Indian Textile Industry and their view of scale of duties which have been accepted by an important and representative section of Indian Textile Industry constituted a fair basis for the protective scheme in so far as it had application to imports from United Kingdom.

The duties set out in the agreement were, therefore, with one slight modification in respect of cotton yarns of counts over 50's, given statutory force by the Indian Tariff (Textile Protection) Amendment Act which became Law on first May 1934.—A.P.

LAW MEMBER'S REMARKS IN BENDA DEBATE

Short Notice Question In Assembly

SIMLA, Sept. 9.

Mr. Satyanarain Sinha will ask a short-notice question on Wednesday, relating to certain remarks by the Law Member in connection with the Benda village incident, in opposition to the adjournment motion on the subject the other day.—United Press.

Experience In Casualty Ward Of A Bombay Hospital

A PATIENT ALLEGES INDIFFERENT TREATMENT

The running of public and charitable hospitals in the City of Bombay is a perennial subject of criticism among the public. These hospitals are meant for lower-middle and poorer classes who cannot afford to pay private doctors. If they could pay, they would never for a moment think of entering the portals of a Public or a charitable hospital.

The treatment accorded to the out-patients in the Casualty Wards of some City Hospitals is sometimes deplorable. One has only to witness these incidents to realise the cruelty it involves. Some doctors on duty seem to think they are conferring a favour on the patient, if they agree to listen to his case fully. The ailing man is supposed to get satisfaction if only the doctor looks at him and says "wait," though he is carrying on some friendly conversation with someone else, who is neither a patient nor a doctor.

Typical Case.

The "Chronicle" has been receiving complaints from the public about improper treatment in hospitals. The latest is typical of others. The incident concerns one of the principal public hospitals in the City. It is not, as stated, the first case of the type reported to the "Chronicle" but it is selected for publicity in the hope that such publicity may result in more careful supervision being exercised by the authorities, so as to prevent the recurrence of such incidents.

Mr. Yeshwant Shivrao Pinge, a graduate working in the Havero Trading Company sustained serious injuries on August 30 as a result of an accidental fall. To put it in his own words, "I felt giddy with the shock and pain and my neighbours called for my family physician. He examined me and assured me that the head injury was very slight but that he suspected I had a fractured bone at the wrist a common feature of such a heavy fall."

The doctor then gave some First Aid to Mr. Pinge which caused temporary relief. The doctor advised him to have an X-Ray taken to settle the diognosis and get it properly set by a surgeon. The doctor further informed him that this might cost him Rs. 50—and as he could not afford the amount he went to the G. T. Hospital on the following day where, his doctor told him, he would be attended to properly. He continues; "I reached there at 10-30 a.m. and was told that Dr. Shirodker was in the operation, theatre but that Dr. Mody at the outdoor would see me. There I found that Dr. Mody had gone to the wards. I followed and showed him my doctor's note, which stated that I was a clerk; that I had hurt my wrist in a fall and that he suspected a fracture. Dr. Mody looked at me and asked me my pay. After I told him he said "I have finished my outdoor, come to-morrow."

In The Casualty Ward.

Mr. Pinge, who was suffering great pain did not know what to say but his cousin an LL.B. student approached the doctor and asked him if he did not consider Mr. Pinge's case an emergency case requiring immediate treatment. The doctor looked at the spokesman and said "Go to the Casualty Officer and he will attend to you."

Mr. Pinge with his cousin then went to the Casualty Ward. According to Mr. Pinge "I went to the Casualty Officer whose name I was told was Dr. Mankad. He read my note and said that it was a fracture alright, but being a police case he could not do anything without calling a policeman from the Lamington Road Police Station."

The doctor then asked the Police Constable on duty at the Hospital to telephone to the Lamington Road Police Station and ask them to send a constable. They waited for some time and finding that there was no proper reply forthcoming from the Lamington Road Police Station Dr. Mankad himself went to the telephone and asked the Officer in Charge immediately to send a constable.

The Officer-in-Charge, it is stated replied that they had an order of

(Continued on page 12, col. 1.)

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Gives Energy, Strength and Vitality Builds up Brain, Body and Muscles.

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BENGAL CHEMICAL : CALCUTTA.

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PEEK FREAN'S

Light, dainty.

yet NOURISHING!

Glaxo

BISCUITS

Agents:—Herbert, Son & Co., Ltd. Bombay & Calcutta; T. Motandas & Co., Opp. Boulton Market, Karachi; Perry & Co., Madras; Harperink Smith & Co., Ltd., Rangoon; Mr. J. H. B. Fernando, 81-83, Chatham Street, Colombo, Ceylon.

Experience In Casualty Ward Of A Bombay Hospital

(Continued from page 11.)

the Police Commissioner that if they were minor or trivial cases there was no necessity of taking any notice of it. But the doctor, it appears told him that there was a standing order that every casualty case should be reported to the section Police and that if he did not come or send some one to the hospital, he would make an entry to that effect in the register. The Police Officer then agreed to send a constable.

Waited For An Hour.

Mr. Pinge continues, "the policeman came after one whole hour and complained that it was not necessary and that he need not have been called all the way for such a trivial affair. I could have gone and reported on my way back."

Meanwhile the Casualty Officer made the necessary notes and asked Mr. Pinge to deposit Rs. 2 for splints and "went away leaving me in the hands of "Hamals and asked him to report on Monday. The Ward boys took two long splints—our representative saw the splints and states that they were nearly 15 inches in length, and these were used for a fracture of the wrist—and pulled his hand "with such force that I cried and fainted with pain. Then they tied the bandage tightly from the elbow to beyond the tips of my fingers. My pain and discomfort was severe but I thought it would grow less."

Mr. Pinge was then taken to the Lamington Road Police Station where they let him go after asking a few formal questions. After he returned home, Mr. Pinge states his pain increased. It was severe and became very unbearable. The fingers grew stiff and began to swell. Then he sent for his doctor, who is a physician. He told our representative that he was shocked to find the way that the long splints had been tied and the tight bandages. Long splints are not used at all for a fracture of the wrist. He immediately removed the bandage and the splints, which gave immediate relief to Mr. Pinge.

Pain Due To Treatment.

The doctor told our representative that most of the pain felt by Mr. Pinge was due to the tight bandages and long splints. He then proceeded to make two small splints, bandaged the hand, leaving the fingers completely free. On the advice of one of his officers of the Havero Trading Company Mr. Pinge went to a Parsi Bone-setter, who bandaged the hand and since then he has been steadily improving, without feeling much pain.

Mr. Pinge continuing writes, "I would like to know if it is the practice of the Surgeon to leave such cases to the Casualty Officer. . . . and whether such a casualty officer is competent to give a definite diagnosis without taking an X-Ray. And also whether it is the practice with him to leave such cases for treatment in the gentle care and expert handling of the Hamals. I have no doubt that other cases similarly treated cannot be any better."

Is It Necessary.

Mr. Pinge further wants to know "whether it is necessary to make a patient in distress wait for an hour-and-a-half while a policeman is called in, even after the family doctor had certified that it is a case of simple accident and send him all the way to the police station, or is it a shrewd and systematic way of eliminating Hospital work by delay, harsh words and poor treatment. . . I am sure that many people must be suffering in the same fashion but take it philosophically in the traditional Indian spirit."

Dr. Mankad when seen by the "Chronicle" representative, who was deputed to make enquiries, denied the statement that Mr. Pinge was left alone and that the hamals fixed the bandage.

DETENUE COMMITTEE'S FAILURE

(Continued from page 11.)

materials I have been unable to do so.

On my arrival at Simla Mr. Amarendra Nath Chatterjee informed me that the gentleman who was entrusted with making copies of the papers has been arrested and the papers have been taken by the police.—United Press.

HOUSE SEARCHED AND CONGRESSMAN ARRESTED

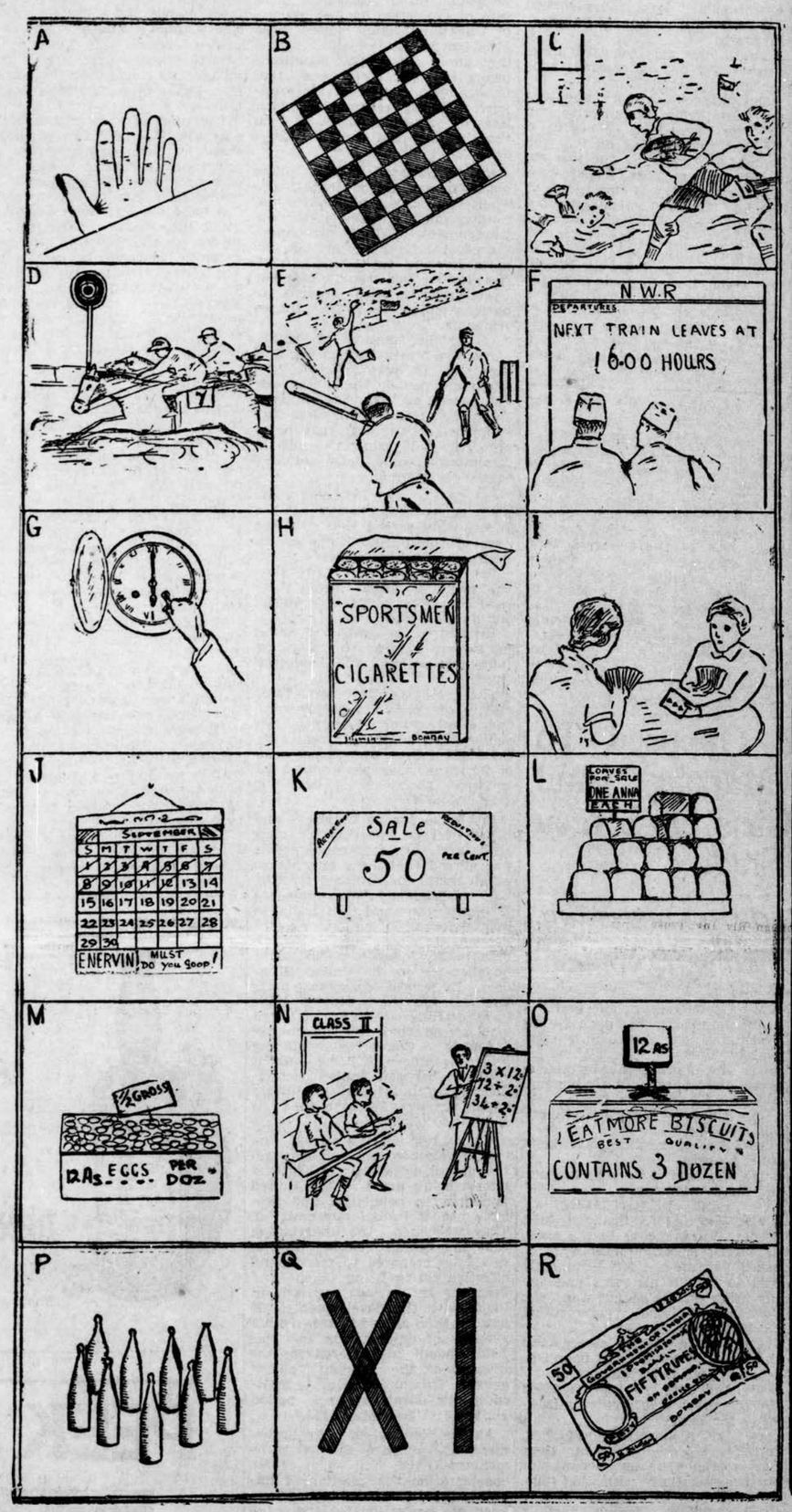
TANGAIL, Sept. 8.

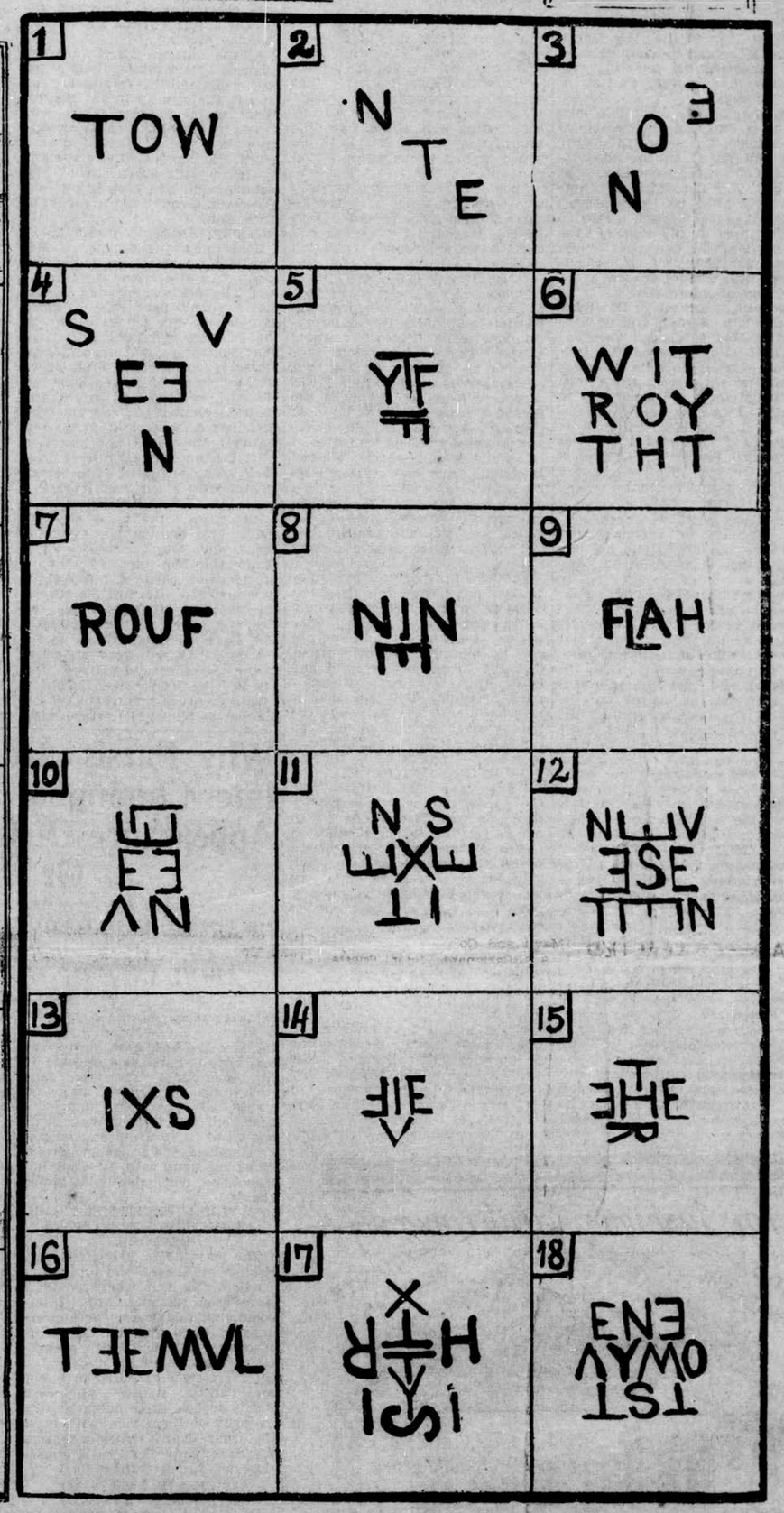
Brahmadas Talukdar, ex-member of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee and a clerk of the local Town Co-operative Bank, who was so long restrained under the Bengal Suppression of Terrorist Outrages Act, has been arrested under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act and taken to Mymensingh Jail. His house also was searched but nothing incriminating is reported to have been found.

He was recently convicted for violating the restraint order and sentenced to 2 months' rigorous imprisonment.—United Press.

FIGURE IT OUT Competition

1st Prize	2nd Prize	3rd Prize	Consolation Prizes
Rs. 500	Rs. 200	Rs. 100	Rs. 200





In this Competition two series of blocks are given. Each of the illustrations marked A, B, C, in the series on the left is suggestive of a number or figure, which you have to find out and in order to make your work easy, the Clues are given in the other series of blocks on the right marked 1, 2, 3. In that series each block contains a number in words the letters of which will have to be rearranged to get the exact number. Some of the letters are even upside down.

After ascertaining the numbers you will have to find out to which illustrations they apply.

For instance, there are 10 cigarettes in the illustration marked "H," and the letters in block No. 2 when properly re-arranged read "TEN." So you put No. 2 against "H" in the coupon.

Competition Solutions must be submitted on the Entry Coupon which will be found in the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Edition of the 25th August, 1st September and 8th September, 1935.

Closing Date 13th September, 1935.

QUIT ORDER ON YOUTH

SILIGURI, Sept. 8.

Mr. D. S. Sen, S.D.O. of Siliguri, ordered Hiralal Mondal, son of Govinda Mondal of Dharmasalla Road, Kissenganj, Purnea to quit this place by the next available train under section 18 of the Bengal Suppression of Terrorist Outrages Act, 1934, and the order of the Deputy Commissioner, Darjeeling dated August 15, 1935, for coming here without passport.—United Press.

Dinesh Lahiri's Appeal Dismissed

RANGPUR, (By Mail).

The Sessions Judge of Rangpur dismissed to-day the appeal filed by Dinesh Chandra Lahiri, who had been convicted under the Bengal Suppression of Terrorist Outrages Act of having possessed proscribed and seditious literature.

According to the prosecution story, Dinesh, who was the assistant Secretary of the Rangpur Congress Committee, gave two books to Ishan, a Congress volunteer, to be taken to a young man in Dinajpur, with a forwarding letter. Ishan was arrested at the Rangpur station, as he was boarding a train, by the offices of the Intelligence Branch and subsequently made a confession before a magistrate, implicating Dinesh.

The trial court had convicted the accused and sentenced Ishan to one year's and Dinesh to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment. The conviction and sentences were upheld in appeal.—A.P.

Honorary Magistrate's House Searched

TANGAIL, Sept. 8.

The house of Sjt. Jogendra Nath Chakravarty, Head Master of the local Bindubashini High School and a Honorary Magistrate, was searched and his son, Dr. Nripendra Nath Chakravarty was tkken to the police station but was subsequently let off after his statement had been recorded.—United Press.

"Navras" New Year Number

Among the brightest Gujarati monthlies that Bombay boasts of is "Navras", edited by Mrs. Meherbai Maneckji Daver, who has brought out a special number for the Parsi New Year. The journal is fortunate in possessing a number of talented writers who have kept up its tradition. Some attractive illustrations, on art paper, a couple of articles written in English, which lend a variety to the Gujarati section which is chokeful of contributions add to the importance of this welcome publication.

NAGPUR MODEL MILLS SHOWS PROFIT

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Sept. 8.

The fifteenth annual report of the Model Mills Nagpur states that the working of the mills has resulted in a profit of Rs. 1,04,888-12-4, despite the critical period which the Mill industry has passed throughout India.

Out of this amount of profit the Directors have decided to take to the reserve for bad and doubiful debts the sum of Rs. 20,000 as a precautionary measure and to credit the balance of Rs. 84,888-12-4 to the previous year's losses, thus reducing the debit balance to Rs. 2,54,004-13-9 which is carried forward to next year's account.

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS.

Bombay: Sept. 10.

S.S. Carignano; Capt. U. Chinka; Agents Lloyd Triestino; arrived from Java via Colombo.

" British Judge; J S Commander; Anglo-Iranian Oil Co; Abadan.

" City of Baroda; L Nicoll; Killick Nixon & Co; Karachi.

" City of Derby; G Swinney; Killick Nixon and Co; Liverpool via Port Said.

LOADING.

Bombay: Sept. 10.

S.S. City of Derby for Bhavnagar and Karachi.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay: Sept. 10.

2 Indira 4077, Genoa 12-9, L Triestino.

3 C|o Derby 4190, Karachi 13-9, K Nixon and Coy.

6 Clan Keith 3428, Bhavnagar 11-9, J Finlay and Coy.

8 Carignano 3230, Karachi, N F, L Triestino.

9 Ginyo Maru 6128, Japan 11-9, N Y Kaisha.

10 Jeypore, 3209, Japan, NF M M and Co.

13 Tairea 3756, Durban 18-9, M M and Coy.

VICTORIA DOCK

3 Bamora 1870, Busrah 11-9, M M and Coy.

4 Varsova 1955, Busrah 12-9, M M and Coy.

7 Lalita 283, M'Coast 11-9, Malabar Steamship Coy.

10|11 C|o Rayville 3666, New York 11-9, L Edwards, Ltd.

16 Schooner Dolphin 120, N F, N F S Tarmahomed & Co.

PRINCES DOCK

A Tunni 724, M Coast, N F S Hassum and Coy.

B Winkfield, Calcutta 10-9, M M and Coy.

F Islami 3617, Jeddah 14-9, T Morrison & Co.

N Jalatarang 1464, Calcutta, N F, Scindia S N Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON.

Somali 12-9 M M and Co.

FROM SYDNEY.

Maloja 14-9, P & O S N Co.

FROM GERMANY

Barenfels 14-9, L Edwards.

Aagtekerk 18-9 L Edward.

Sonnenfels 26-9 L Edward.

FROM NEW YORK.

Pres. Hayes 19-9, F F Campbell and Co.

City of Lyons 20-9, F F Campbell and Co.

FROM GOTHENBURG

Japan 11-9 L Edward.

FROM OSLO

Simla 19-9 L Edward.

FROM JAPAN.

Celebes Maru 10-9, O S Kaisha.

Tokiwa Maru 15-9, N Y Kaisha.

Yahiko Maru 19-9, O S Kaisha.

Sumatra Maru 23-9, O S Kaisha.

Calcutta Maru 25-9, N Y Kaisha.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Darby 10-9, K Nixon & Co.

SAILING DATES

FOR LONDON

Maloja 14-9, P & O S N Co.

Naldera 21-9, P & O S N Co.

Strathaird 28-9, P & O S N Co.

FOR JEDDAH.

Islami 15-9, T Morrison Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Conte Rosso 20-9 L Triestino.

FOR JAPAN.

Ginyo Maru 11-9, N Y. Kaisha.

Tokiwa Maru 21-9, N Y Kaisha.

Calcutta Maru 29-9, N Y Kaisha.

Iwatesen Maru 6-9, O S Kaisha.

Celebes Maru 18-9, O S Kaisha.

FOR BUSRAH.

Bamora 11-9, M M and Co.

Varsova 12-9, M M and Co.

Bankura 18-9, M M and Co.

Varela 19-9, M M and Co.

Somali 14-9, M M and Co.

FOR SYDNEY.

Narkunda 12-9, P & O S N Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES.

Ranchi (boats)	9-9-35
Bamora	"
Varsova	"
Victoria Marie	"
Lalita	"
Tunni	"
Parvati	"
Netravati	"
India	"
Bintang	"
Nawab	10-9-35

EXPORTS.

Bombay: Sept. 10.

S S Bentang; for Halifax:—100 bales cotton waste, P D Vora and Co.

For New York:—20 cases assofoetida, S Hassam and Co.

For Boston:—75 bales wool, E Mavji and Co.

S S Carignano; for Trieste:—110 bales cotton, V Ladha & Co; 55 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 2088 bags castor seed, R Ratilal and Co.

For Venice:—160 bags black pepper, L Vasavji and Co; 530 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 55 bls cotton, N Nagshi and Co; 330 bls cotton G K Kaisha; 120 bags black pepper, C Jivandas and Co.

For Feume:—220 bales cotton, M S Suleman and Co; 385 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

For Perecus:—55 bales cotton, Japan Cotton Tr. Co; 30 bales cotton, G K Kaisha; 5000 bags linseed, N Nagshi and Co; 1050 bags castor seed, N Nagshi and Co; 67 bags castor seed, M Bhuta and Co.

S S India; for Marseilles:—119 bags mustard seed, M Bhuta and Co; 185 bags mustard seed, S M Rajgor and Co; 5080 bags gr. nuts Ralli Bros.

For Famagasta:—14 bales cotton yarn S J David and Co.

For Jaffa:—12 bales cotton yarn, S J David and Co.

For Alexandretta:—40 bales cotton yarn, S J David and Co.

S S Ginyo Maru; for Hongkong:—30 bags apricots, E S Abdul Kyam; 20 bags gum, E S Abdul Kyam.

For Kobe:—500 bales cotton, Langley and Co; 292 bales cotton, S Karamshi and Co; 300 bales cotton, O Suleman and Co.

For Osaka:—200 bales cotton, G K Kaisha.

S S Celebes Maru; for Osaka:—200 bales cotton, A Khimji & Co.

For Moji:—150 tons old steel scrap, G Gebriel.

IMPORTS.

Bombay: Sept. 10.

S S Lisbon Maru; Agents N Y Kaisha; from Osaka:—20 cases spun silk yarn, 220 kegs lead, 370 kegs paint, 35 cases machinery, 290 cases P goods, 111 cases cotton yarn, 720 c|s brass circles, 47 c|s pipe fitting, 31 c|s hosiery goods, 56 c|s rubber shoes, 280 c|s brass straps, 125 bdls copper circles, 115 c|s gl. ware, 45 d|s dyestuff, 30 c|s silk yarn, 130 packages gl. bottles.

From Kobe:—133 cases cotton goods, 50 c|s hosiery, 174 c|s woollen goods, 20 c|s cotton jeans, 15 cases playing cards, 15 c|s cotton remnants, 625 cases straw boards, 42 bales cotton fents, 999 bags sugar.

From Yokohama:—140 drums hyd. chlorine, 100 cases beer, 253 cases tea, 129 pkgs brass circles, 300 drums caustic soda.

From Tokyo:—170 cases mixed cotton yarn, 141 cases toys.

From Nagoya:—200 bales cotton P goods, 56 cases clocks, 145 cases G ware.

From Moji:—935 cases window glass, 35 cases glass sheets.

From Singapore:—4000 bags copra, 629 bags B'nuts, 2221 pkgs sago flour, 15 cases nut megs, 21 pkgs rubber goods.

From Shanghai:—150 cases N G cotton yarn, 5 cases raw silk.

From Colombo:—30 bdls mattress fibres, 50 bags cocoanuts, 750 bags copra.

"SAFETY FIRST"

MEANS

"LOOK before you leap"
THINK before you act
TAKE NO RISK needlessly
BE PREPARED for every Emergency

A believer in "SAFETY FIRST" will, therefore, LOOK for the Name Brand

MERCKOZONE

when purchasing Peroxide of Hydrogen; THINK before he accepts a preparation that may be practically inert.

TAKE NO RISK either of being without a cleansing, healing, antiseptic or of using any but the best procurable.

BE PREPARED for scratches, abrasions, cuts, boils, ulcerated throats, etc., by keeping a bottle of Merckozone at hand for every emergency.

In short, "SAFETY FIRST" means

MERCKOZONE

In 4 oz., 10 oz. and 20 oz. Patent Bottles

Made Only By

E. MERCK, DARMSTADT, GERMANY

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Safely Rely on

AMRUTANJAN BALM

for the Cure of Colds, Cough, Headaches, Rheumatism, Swellings and all other kinds of Aches and Pains.

AMRUTANJAN DEPOTS

BOMBAY AND MADRAS.

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Sept. 9.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
Amer. Power and Light 5 per cent. P. A.	31
Amer. Forn. Power Com.	7
Amer. Forn. Power Gold D.	73
Amer. Forn Power 7 per cent P	57
Electric Bond 5 dol Pdd.	69
Electric Bond 6 per cent Pfd.	68
Consolidated Gas	29
Western Union Telg.	51 1/2
Radio Corp.	8
New York Central	25 3/4
Erie R. R.	13
Union Pacific R. R.	102
Bethelehem Steel	39
United States Steel	46 3/4
American Smelting	45
Noranda Mines	38
Int. Nickel of Canada	29
Montgomery Ward	37
Anaconda Copper Mining	19 1/4
Cerro de Pasco Copper	56
international Harvester	57
Eaton Mfg.	26
Western Electric Inst.	19
Ford Motors of Canada A.	26
General Motor	45 3/4
General Electric	34
Sperry Corp.	13
Goodyear Tyre	21
St. Oil of N. J.	45
Socony	11 1/4
National Dairy	16
Chase Bank	31 1/2
National City Bank	29 1/4
American Radiator	18
Amr. Celanese	27

Strength of market maintained notwithstanding some profit-taking.

Total business 2 1/2 million.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Sept 9

October 71 1/8d.
December 70d.
March 68 3/4d

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Sept 9

September 0.94 1/8c
December 0.93 1/4c
May 0.94 7/8c.

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, Sept 9

December 2.65
March 2.06 plus 01
May 2.11 plus 01
July 2.15 plus 01

CAWNPORE SUGAR MARKETS

Cawnpore, Sept 8

Ryam	8 13 0
Champaran	8 12 6
Lohat Siding	8 13 0
Motihari	8 9 0
Chanpatiya	8 8 8
Narkatiya	8 7 6
Marhowrah	8 14 0
Pachrukhi	8 13 0
Pertabpur	8 13 0
New Savan	8 10 0
Gaureepur	8 12 6
Sarayan	8 12 6
Pharenda	8 10 0
Munderwa 7	8 13 0
Munderwa 5	8 12 0
Munderwa 3	8 11 6
Basti	8 14 6
Ramkhetan	8 10 0
Luxmiganj	8 10 0
Padrauna	8 9 0
Padrauna Local	8 7 0
Pipraich	8 10 6
Diamond	8 10 0
Siswa Bazar	8 6 0
Pursa	8 7 6
Sidholia	8 8 0
Majholia	8 7 0
Bhatni	8 11 0
Bhavnan	9 0 0
Jarwal Road	8 11 6
Khadda	8 8 0
Khadda Local	8 7 0
Reega	8 8 0
Sakhari	8 14 0
Harinagar	8 10 0
Motipore	9 2 0
Hathua	8 9 0
Sagauli	8 8 0
Chitauni	8 8 0
Tamkohi	8 8 6
Harkua	8 9 0
Seohara	9 3 0
Dehri	8 14 0
Simbhaoli	9 6 0
Rampur	9 9 0
Pilibhit	9 3 0
Bareilly	9 6 0
Maholi	9 3 0
Gola	9 1 0
Hargaon	8 14 0
Lakhimpur	8 10 0
Baheri Kesai	9 5 0
Cawnpore	8 11 6
Gootiya	8 13 6
Unao	8 11 6
Jhusi	8 13 0

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Sept. 6

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special cablegram from London:—

Name of Company	Latest prices £
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy Stock	86 0 0
Bengal Iron 7 1/2 per cent Preference	0 11 3
Bengal-Nagpur Railway Ord Stock	104 10 0
Burma Corporation Ltd	0 9 9
Cables and Wireless 7 1/2 per cent Ord A Stock	24 10 0
Calcutta Electric Sup Copn Ord	3 6 0
Calcutta Tramways Ordy	1 12 6
Cawnpore Electric Sup Ord	2 2 0
Delhi Electric Sup Ord	2 17 6
Foreign Rly Inv Trust 5 per cent Prf Stk	80 0 0
Genl and Comi Invest Trust Defd Stk	86 10 0
East India Distilleries and S F Ord	1 0 6
Eastern Bank Ltd	6 19 0
Great Western Rly Ord Stock	48 5 0
Hongkong and Shanghai Bankg Corpn	105 0 0
Imperial Airways Ltd Ord	2 7 3
Indian Copper Corporation Ord	0 2 9
Indian Iron and Steel 7 1/2 per cent Debs	104 0 0
Rangoon Electric Tram and S Ord	2 2 0
Shahdara Saharanpur L Rly 4 1/2 per cent Deb	94 0 0

TRADE RESTRICTIONS

Two communications dealing with international trade and its regulation have been received by the Secretary-General from M. Litvinov, Commissar for External Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and were communicated to Members of the League on July 22nd.

In the first communication, the Soviet Government calls attention to the difficulties which arise from frequent changes in Customs tariffs when insufficient previous notice is given to other States as to such changes. The effect is to create uncertainty and instability in economic relations and also to give rise to disputes between States. The Soviet Government considers that Governments should notify each other of proposed changes in Customs regulations, in order to obviate these difficulties. Accordingly, it asks that the competent organs of the League should be instructed to study the question of an international agreement establishing the principle of mutual notification one month in advance of proposed changes in Customs tariffs and of fresh import and export restrictions, and providing for the non-extension of fresh restrictions arising out of commercial policy to goods already on their way or consigned for despatch before the promulgation of the restrictions in question.

The second communication on which the Soviet Government asks for a study to be made pertains to an international agreement on the definition of "importer" and "exporter". It is pointed out that as a result of the putting into force by certain States of restrictive laws in the matter of foreign trade and foreign exchange, heavy obligations which are sometimes of a definitely political nature have been imposed on the importers of such States. For instance, in Japan, the importers of mineral oil are compelled to stock a six-months' reserve of mineral-oil products; in Poland, Roumania, Bulgaria and other countries, it is pointed out that importers must contribute to the fund for bounties to exporters.

In order to eliminate these sources of dispute in economic relations, the Soviet Government considers it necessary to define the exact meaning of the terms "importer" and "exporter" in an international agreement. In its opinion, such an agreement should be based on the following principles:

(1) The merchants domiciled in a country who effect therein the purchase of foreign goods and their clearance through the Customs shall be regarded as the importers of that country;

(2) If a merchant domiciled in the country receives from abroad goods on consignment or for sale on commission, the local merchant who purchases them from the commission agent shall be regarded as the importer of the goods;

(3) The commission agent selling imported goods directly to the consumers shall be regarded as the importer within the meaning of the proposed agreement;

(4) The merchants domiciled in a country who export to foreign countries goods produced by them or which they have acquired with a view to sale shall be regarded as the exporters of that country.

According to this definition, the merchants established outside the country of importation or of exportation respectively shall never be regarded as importers or exporters respectively, so that they shall not be subject to the special charges imposed on importers and, on the other hand, shall not enjoy the special facilities granted to exporters.

U. S. COTTON REVIEW

More Cotton, Made And In Making, Than World Will Consume

Bombay, Sept. 6.

Mr. Wm. D. Ten Broeck has received the following report from his principals, Messrs. E. J. Schwabach and Co:

Our cotton crop estimate issued on July 29th was almost exactly confirmed by the Government estimate issued last Thursday. The market reflected the indications of a crop of over 11 3/4 million bales by declining to the lowest prices seen for several months, most options breaking below the 11 level.

The decline was orderly and long liquidation and hedge selling was absorbed by scaledown buying orders for trade account.

Since August 1st when the Government crop figures were compiled, the weather in the belt has been generally favorable. Rain is beginning to be needed in the central and western belts but the crop is not suffering and heat usually makes cotton.

A long protracted drought, however, would cause a precipitous drop in the yield per acre, which in many quarters is now believed to be around 205 pounds to the acre.

Greater Supply Than Last Year.

The supply this year, promises to be around 21 million bales. This is a greater supply than last year, despite millions spent by the U. S. Government for crop control.

Indications of a disposition on the part of Government officials, to determine how something approaching normal marketing of cotton will affect the consumption of our staple, became evident in the statement by Secretary of Agriculture Wallace, which appeared in conjunction with the Government crop estimate.

He stated that a world demand was expected, sufficient to absorb the growing crop; that the 5 million bales now under Government control would only be sold above 13 cents and implied that no loans would be made unless the market declined materially under the weight of the movement when it attained its volume.

The trade is greatly encouraged by this evidence that the Administration is reluctant to make another fixed loan to farmers such as was directly responsible for so drastic a shrinkage in our exports last season.

Surplus Cotton Production?

If the market is kept free of political control, and supply and demand factors allowed to rule, our judgment is that there is more cotton, made and in the making, than the world will consume at current prices.

Lower prices would stimulate demand and move the surplus. But if we are to get artificial prices, the final results might be calamitous. While political pressure from the South may yet have a bearing on the loan question last year's loan was not announced until August 22nd we respect the sanity of our American farmers and think that they now realize the fallacy of a loan policy, which only serves to hold their product above a parity with other growths, while foreign producers strain every nerve to increase their output.

We do not anticipate a 12 cents loan, now that political clamor appears to have been supplanted by economic reasoning.

Uncertainties Still Exist

There are still about 950,000 bales of futures held by the Producers pool and it is intimated that these futures are to be transferred into spot cotton. The general demand, aside from hand-to-mouth buying by spinner, is restrained by the many uncertainties still existing.

Hedges, while moderate, have not increased materially but during September they range from 200,000 to 600,000 bales weekly and the volume of futures contracts should progressively increase now that a loan is less of a possibility.

With no loans and a large movement of the crop, differences in our market should work nearer to carrying charges in accordance with the expressed desire of Mr. Oscar Johnston, manager of the Producers pool.

The Liverpool market should also decline in relation to New York when English merchants can again obtain American cotton at a reasonable price.

Total exports for the season to date are 50,000 bales against 87,000 bales a year ago.

Tight Contract Situation

A technically tight contract situation exists at present owing to Government holdings and of course the crop is now in its critical period.

Some addition to the upturn of the past few days is probable but we continue of the opinion that hedge sales should be placed on all good rallies until the peak of the movement has passed

DEPRESSION CAUSES WIDESPREAD RAIN

POONA, Sept. 10.

Yesterday's depression near Puri is now over the Central Provinces. It has caused widespread rain from southwest Bengal and Orissa to East Gujarat and east Rajputana. Rainfall has also been nearly general in Lower Burma and Malabar and local in Konkan, Deccan, Upper Burma, Assam and West United Provinces; while a few falls have occurred in East Madras Coast.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Amherst, Sambalpur, Mergui and Mercara 3 inches; Tavoy, Chanda, Ahmedabad and Saugoi Cantonment 2; Tankhala, Guna, Jhalraptan, Bhopal, Udaipur, Rangoon, Diamond Island, Meerut, Baroda, Jubbulpore, Seoni, Malegaon, Aurangabad, Madras, Mangalore, Cherrapunji, Neemuch, and Cochin 1 1|2; Akyab, Akola, Amraoti, Hoshangabad, Parbhani, Khandala and Dohad 1.

Forecast:—Rainfall will decrease in Southwest Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, East Central Provinces and Malabar; will be widespread in West Central Provinces, Berar, West Central India, North Deccan, Konkan, Gujarat, East Rajputana, and Lower Burma and extend in Assam, North Bengal, West United Provinces, East and North Punjab and West Rajputana.

Heavy rainfall warning:—Moderate to heavy rain will occur in Tennasserim, Berar, West Central Provinces, West Central India, East Rajputana and East Gujarat during the next 36 hours.—A. P.

RAINFALL REPORT

The following table shows the rainfall during the 24 hours ending 8 a. m. of 10-9-1935.

	For the last 24 hours	From June 1 to date	Total during same period last year.
	in.	in.	in.
Colaba ..	0.05	72.67	67.45
St George's Hospital ..	0.08	119.63	92.24
J. J. Hospital ..	0.00	90.03	77.28
Matunga	0.00	82.02	79.71
Departure from Normal		+12.12	in.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 10-9-1935.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —036 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.5 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.0 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 83.9 degrees 1.1 (below normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 76.8 degrees 1.3 (above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 84 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. NW.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 13 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 238 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 23 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 10.

Rain in 24 hours 0.05 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 4.19 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 72.69 inches.

Weather Remarks:—Rain.

Earthquake Report.—An earthquake shock of Moderate intensity at its origin about 4610 miles away with its epicentral region apparently near Marianne Islands was recorded by the seismographs at the Colaba Observatory at 11h. 59ms. (I.S.T.) on Monday the 9th September 1935.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 10-9-35.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 80.7 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.89 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.69 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Sept 10

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents:

Names	Latest prices. £
Wiluna Gold Corporation Ord	2 14 6
London Tin Corporation	0 7 7½
Turner and Newall	2 17 0
Associated Electric Industries	1 15 6
Attock Oil	0 8 1½
Associated Portland Cement	2 18 9
Electric Supply Corporation	3 2 9
Ooregum Gold Mining Preferred	1 6 6
Beira Railways	0 18 9
County of London Elec Supply Ord	2 16 3
Marconi International Marine	1 12 6
Calendar's Cable and Constn	3 12 9
General Electric Ord	3 2 3
London and Thames Haven Oil Wharves	4 5 7½
L M and S Railway 4 per cent Pref	79 10 0
International Railways of C Ameriea	dol. 3.50
Malayalam Plantations	1 8 1½
British Burma Petroleum	0 4 6
Soudan Plantation Syndicate Ord	1 10 0
British S Africa (Chartered)	1 1 3
Pahang Consolidated Ord	0 10 6
Indian Copper Corporation Ord	0 2 7½
British Treasury Bills (3 months)	0 12 4.34 p.c. p.a.

Market steady but business restricted.

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, Sept 10

Java ready Rs. 13-13-9
S S Begum Rs. 4-1-9
Aug-Sept shipment Rs. 4-0-0
Jan-March shipment Rs. 4-1-0
Kesar ready Rs. 14-6-0
Saraya ready Rs. 13-13-0
Java spot 3.70

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION

Bombay, Sept 10/

Castorseeds September delivery: Opening Rs. 32/7; Closing Rs. 31/15

Castorseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 6/6/10 1/2; Highest Rs. 6/7; Closing Rs. 6/5/6

Groundnut seeds February delivery: Opening Rs. 6/9/3; Lowest Rs. 6/7/6; Closing Rs. 6/7/7 1/2

Cottonseeds September delivery: Opening Rs. 25/8; Highest Rs. 25/11/6; Lowest Rs. 25/5/6; Closing Rs. 25/6

Cottonseeds January delivery: Opening Rs. 2/12/9; Highest Rs. 2/13; Closing Rs. 2/12/4 1/2

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 9 POINTS UP

Unsettled Weather Conditions Only Sustaining Factor

GOLD EASY BUT SILVER UNCHANGED

Wheat Better But Linseed Steady And Jute Quiet

BOMBAY, Sept 10

On Tuesday, cross rates improved further.

HEDGE SELLING IN NEW YORK COTTON
New York cotton was fairly steady on unsettled weather conditions. There was hedge selling at the advance.

GOLD EASY AND SILVER UNCHANGED
London gold was easy but silver was unchanged.

WHEAT BETTER AND LINSEED STEADY
Wheat was better and linseed was steady. Jute was quiet.

LITTLE ENQUIRY IN SECURITIES
The London Stock Exchange displayed very little activity owing to the absence of speculative interest. Gilt-edged securities showed no new developments with very little enquiry.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(OCTOBER 1935)

New York, Sept 10

Previous closing	10.41
To-day's opening	10 49
Difference	+08
To-day's closing	10 50
Difference	+09

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Sept 10

Previous closing	5.74
To-day's opening	5.73
Difference	—.01
To-day's closing	5.74
Difference	unchanged

BROACH EXPECTATION
New April May ..... Rs. 201

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Sept 10

Cotton maintained fairly good tendency on moderate trade support but fears of increasing hedging continue to hamper operations with unsettled weather conditions as the only sustaining factor. With a good deal of pools October holding transferred to distant months, the market is in a fair way of recovery but much depends upon the future behaviour of weather.

Business in October was done at the opening at 10.49 i.e. 8 points higher than previous closing. Prices improved on higher Liverpool advices and good trade demand together with covering but later the market gave way partially on some southern offerings and hedging with October declining to 10.45 but the market kept a steady tone.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 10.50 with a rise of 9 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Sept 10

The following were the opening ranges:—
October (10.40/10.40) 10.49/10.48
December (10.38/10.38) 10.51/10.50
January (10.42/10.42) 10.55/10.54

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Bombay, Sept 10

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.
American October (5.70) 5.73
American December (5.63) 5.66
Egyptian October (7.72) 7.75
Egyptian November (7.69) 7.72

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Sept 10

Broach A/M moved between Rs. 200 and Rs. 201-4 at night. The rate at 10-30 p.m. was Rs. 200-12 with New York closing futures 8 points up.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Sept. 6.

A steadier tone prevailed in our market during the whole week and prices advanced by about 2 annas in Ready and 1/2 to 1 1/2 annas in forward positions. Demand for near positions was on a good scale. Deshi Sugar prices also advanced by about 2 annas in sympathy with an improvement in Java Sugar Prices. Java market was reported to be quiet, 'Nivas' limit being round about F. 3.65 for West Coast India. It is reported that the parcel of about 1850 tons Mozambique sugar which was offered in London at Sh. 5/9, was subsequently booked to local dealers here at around Rs. 3/13/6, on carrying boat being due here on the 7th instant. The highest and the lowest rates in the local market were as under:—
Java/Ready Rs. 13/13/6 and 13/11/6.
August Rs. 4/2 and 4/1.
September Rs. 4 and 3/14/9.
Oct/Dec. Rs. 4/0/6 and 3/15/9.
Jan/Mar. Rs. 4/1 and 4/0/6.

Arrivals:—
S. S. Bintang arrived here to-day with about 4000 bags. S. S. Tarea is expected to arrive to-morrow with a cargo of Mozambique Sugar.

Offtake and Stocks:—
Offtake during the week is estimated at about 15000 bags, leaving the stocks of about 70,000 bags.

The following are to-day's quotations
Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 3/13/6 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 4/4 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment August Rs. 4/2 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment September Rs. 4 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment Oct/Dec. Rs. 4 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment Jan/Mar. Rs. 4/1 per cwt. F. B. H.
Britania Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 14/15 per cwt.
African Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13/12.
Tone:—Firm.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

I. I. NEW YORK ON LONDON
New York, Sept 10

Previous closing	4.93 1/2
To-day's opening	4.94 3/8
To-day's closing	4.94

I. I. LONDON ON NEW YORK
London, Sept 10

Previous closing	4.93 13/16
To-day's opening	4.93 1/2
To-day's closing	4.94 1/16
Difference	+.00 1/4

FRANC RATE
London, Sept 10

Previous closing	74.91
To-day's opening	74 84
To-day's closing	74 94
Difference	+03

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Sept 10

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.93 1/2 and improved to 4.93 11/16 subsequently further rising to 4.94.

The sterling dollar cross rate closed at 4.94 1/16.

Franc opened at 74.84 and advanced to 74.88 with a fairly good tendency.

The sterling franc cross rate closed at 74.94.

LONDON SILVER
London, Sept 10
The market was steady.

	Last price	To-day's price
Spot	29 3/16d.	29 3/16d.
Forward	29 3/16d.	29 3/16d

LONDON GOLD
London, Sept 10
Gold per ounce (£7-1-2) £7-0-7 1/2

DISCOUNTS
London, Sept 10
3 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent
4 months (11/16 to 3/4 per cent) 11/16 to 3/4 per cent.
6 months (3/4 to 3/4 per cent) 3/4 to 3/4 per cent

CROSS RATES
London, Sept 10
3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay	(1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay	(5.64 1/2) 5.65 7/8
New York on Bombay	(37.31) 37.30
Berlin on Bombay	(0.93) 0.93 1/2
London on Shanghai	(1-6 1/8) 1-6 3/16
London on Milan	(60.37) 60.62
London on Kobe	(1-2 3/32) 1-2 1/8

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Sept 10

Silver opened quiet but steady at Rs. 65/14, 66 and 66/4. In the absence of any stimulating advices the market was rather quiet and narrow with very little interest displayed while London cables also showed no change rendering the market wholly devoid of speculative activity. Prices closed steady at Rs. 66/2, 66/4 and 66/9.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 34/14/3, 34/14/6 and 34/15. After remaining quiet early in the day prices thereafter gave way under scattered selling and liquidation following easier franc and closed steady at Rs. 34/13/3, 34/13/6 and 34/14.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Sept. 10.

	Cwts.
Wheat	1,372
Linseed	8,467
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	71
Gingellyseed	55
Poppyseed	150
Groundnuts	12,134
Castorseed	17
Rice	5,144
Myrabollams	364
Cottonseed	196
Mowraseed	506
Gram	3,060
Joowar	190
Barley	39
Bajree	1,424
	Tons.
Coal	6,631

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Sept 10

Liverpool wheat opened steady October at 71, December 69 3/4. Prices kept fairly steady but there was very little doing with traders watching foreign crop reports.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Sept 10

Chicago wheat opened steady with September at 0.91-1/4. Prices improved slightly on better support and commission house buying following unfavourable weather news.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Sept 10

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows.

METALS.

Tin (£219 1/2 buyers £219 3/4 sellers. Steady) £218 1/4 buyers £218 3/4 sellers. Easy

Linseed (£15 3/4 sellers. Steady) £15 9/16 buyers £15 5/8 sellers. Barely steady.

Electrolytic Copper (£37 1/4 to £37 3/4) £37 to £37 1/2

Glasgow Iron (£70) £70

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (0-10 1/4) 0-10
Indian Pekoe higher (3-11) 2-6
Ceylon Pekoe (0-10 1/2) 0-10 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-9) 1-9

JUTE

September October New Crop (£17 value) £16 7/8 sellers
Dunlop September (£20) £20 sellers
Lightning September (£18) £18 sellers.

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, Sept 10

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—
(1) "America bought. China bought and sold. Market steady."
(2) "Market was quietly steady. America was a small buyer of spot and speculator of forward at the fixed rate."

RUBBER.

Spot (5 1/2 paid and sellers) 5 1/2
paid and buyers
Forward (5 9/16 paid and value) 5 9/16 paid and buyers

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay September/October (£11 11/16 sellers) £11 11/16 sellers
Linseed Calcutta September/October (£11 5/8 sellers) £11 9/16 sellers
Linseed La Plata September (£9 1/2 sellers) £9 3/8 sellers
Groundnut Coromandal October (£13 3/4 sellers) £13 3/4 paid

BROWN BOLD LINSEED
May 1936 Delivery.

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association).

Bombay, Sept 10

	Rs. a. p.
Rates at 9-0 a.m.	6 12 3
Rates at 12-0 noon	6 12 6
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	6 12 9
Rates at 6-0 p.m.	6 12 6

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Sept 10

	Rs. a. p.
Wheat September	4 0 9
Wheat May	4 6 9
Linseed September	6 6 6
Linseed May	6 12 6

The tone was quiet.

WINDFALL FOR THE BLIND

Bihar Lady's Donation For Patna School

(From Our Correspondent)
PATNA, Sept. 10

Jyotirmoyee Das, wife of Rai Bahadur Dr. J. L. Das, Assistant Director of Public Health, Muzaffarpur, has handed over to the Bihar Government Department of Education 3-1/2 per cent. G. P. notes of the face value of Rs. 3,000 for creating an endowment for education of the blind in the Blind School of Patna.

In case the said school ceases to exist or function in future, the interest accruing from the investment is to be devoted to medical relief of the blind in any recognised medical institution in Bihar in a manner Government might consider fit. The trust fund would be styled as "Jyotirmoyee Silver Jubilee Memorial Fund".

It may be recalled that the same donor only the other day handed over to the Patna University 3-1/2 G. P. notes of the face value of Rs. 1,500 for endowing a gold medal to be awarded annually to the student who successfully passes in part 1 of the final M.B.B.S. examination with honours in Hygiene.

The Ex-students Association Simla, staged "Dhruva" by Mr. Rakhal Das Banerjee at the Kalibari Hall, Simla, before a large and distinguished audience.

Fairly Good Undertone On Stock Exchange

SISAL STRONG AND ACTIVE

Tin Easy In View Of Immediate Brussels Meeting

STERLING APPRECIATES IN TERMS OF GOLD CURRENCIES

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Sept 10

The Stock Exchange maintained a fairly good undertone but in the almost complete absence of fresh business markets were featureless.

In commodities wheat was quiet and easier on profit taking pending United States bureau report. Sisal was strong and active.

In basemetals tin was easier in view of the imminence brussels meeting.

On exchanges, sterling further appreciated in terms of principal gold currencies:

Wall Strect opened steady despite profit taking but thereafter was less active tending lower.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Sept 10

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £94 1/4

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES
London, Sept 10

Monday, September 2, £94
Tuesday September 3. £93, Ex Div.
Wednesday, September 4. £93
Thursday, September 5, £93 3/4
Friday, September 6, £94
Monday, September 9, £94 1/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Sept 10
3-30 p.m.

The general tone was steady but there was rather less doing. Gilt-edgeds and industrials were generally featureless. Internationals were easier.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£84 1/4) £84 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£104 7/8) £104 7/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£111 1/4) £111 1/4
4 per cent Funding Loan (£116 1/4) £116 1/4
3 1/2 per cent. War Loan (£105 3/8) £105 3/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£113 5/8) £113 5/8

INDUSTRIALS.

British Celanese 2nd Preference (21-9) 21-9.
Marks and Spencer Splits share (4 1/4) 4 1/4
Hydro Electric (dol 3 7/8) dol 3 7/8
Musical Industries (27-1 1/2) 26-6
Princhin Johnson (41-3) 41-3
Imperial Chemical (34-9) 34-9
Imprial Chemical Ord (8-4 1/2) 8-4 1/2
Woolsworth New Ford (110-7 1/2) 111-3
Realisation 1930 (£80 1/2) £80 1/2
Dunlop Rubber (42-0) 42-0
University Ordinary (29-0) 29-0
Ford Motors (33-3) 34-7 1/2
Cable Wires (£7) £7
British American Tobacco (116-3) 115-7 1/2
Camera A (£8) £8
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (138-9) 138-9
P and O S N Company Defd (18-0) 18-0
Distillers (93-3) 93-3
Bred and Dyers (9-0) 9-0
British Celanese (13-3) 13-3.
J and P. Coates Ordinary (63-3) 63-3
Courtaulds Ordinary (56-0) 56-0
Fine Cotton Spinners (6-9) 6-9
Western Limited Ordinary (17-3) 17-3
Inter Nickels (£29 1/2) £29 1/2
Bengal Iron and Steel (5-1 1/2) 5-1 1/2
Tata Iron and Steel (£103 1/2) £103 1/2

INDIAN LOANS

London, Sept 10

3 per cent New Indian Loan (£97 5/4) £97 3/4
3 1/2 per cent India (£94 1/2) £94 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-5 (£112) £112.
4 1/2 per cent 1958-68 (£115 1/2) £116
4 per cent Indian 1948/53 (£107 1/2) £107 1/2
5 per cent Indian 1943-47 (£114 1/2) £114 1/2
5 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-58 (£104 1/2) £104 1/2.

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan (£110 3/4) £110 3/4

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (22-6) 23-0
Donaro Tea (43-9) 43-9
Empire of India and Ceylon (33-9)

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (20-4 1/2) 20-9
Gula Kelampong (20-0) 20-0
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (27-9) 28-6

JUTE SHARES.

Bangalore (£10 1/2) £10 1/2

MINING SHARES.

Nandy (55-0) 55-7 1/2
Burma Corporation (9-9) 9-9
Rio Tintos (£17) £17
East Rand Proprietors (50-9) 50-9
Rand Mines (£7 5/8) £7 5/8

MINE SHARES.

Crown Mines (£13) £13 1/8
Goddar New (£10) £10 1/8
Moddar New (71-3) 72-6
Sub Nigel (£12 1/4) £12 1/2
Spring Mines Split Shares (38-9) 41-3
Union Corporation (£7 7/8) £8

OIL SHARES.

Venezuela Persian (36-10 1/2) 36-10 1/2
Anglo Iranian (61-3) 61-3
Burma Oil (77-6) 77-6
Mexican Eagle (5-0) 5-0
Shell Transport (70-0) 70-0
Royal Dutch (£26) £26

HUME RAIL SHARES.

Great Western (£48) £48
L M Ford (£18 3/4) £18 3/4
L N E R Defd (£5 1/2) £5 1/2
Southern Dutch (£19 1/4) £19 1/4
London Paris 5 per cent (£132 1/2) £132 1/2
London Board G Stock (£100) £100 1/2

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Sept 10

The following were the closing rates:—
General Motor (dol 45 3/8) dol 45 1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 19 3/4) dol 19 1/4
U S Steel Common (dol 46 1/2) dol 46 3/8
U S Steel Preference (dol 112 1/8) dol 112 1/2

Village Uplift Work In Rajpur Taluka

(From Our Correspondent.)
RAJAPUR, September 8.

Rajapur, which is fast rising as a good educational centre with its full-fledged high school and the Special Agricultural School, conducted under the auspices of the Shikshna-Prasarak Mandal for the benefit of the sons of cultivators, is not lagging behind in uplift work. A rural reconstruction centre has already been opened under the auspices of the Rajapur Taluka Development Association, and the group of three villages, viz., Kodavali, Hardi and Patharda, has been selected for the purpose of this work. A special committee consisting of the T.D.A. members with Mr. Kangle the Mamlatdar as Chairman and Mr. D. J. Sardeshpande, Head Master, as Organising Secretary, has been appointed to carry on an intensive propaganda in the group regarding the various agricultural, hygienic, educational and other improvements sought to be brought about in the villages comprising the group. As a result of the frequent visits and advice of the members, a village primary school has already been opened in Kodavali for the benefit of the children of the three villages, and more than 30 boys and girls are now attending the school in the place of less than half a dozen boys who formerly used to attend the distant school in Rajapur. The number of pupils is sure to rise if the villagers come to know that the school will continue there permanently. Demonstration plots are prepared in all seasons in the villages of Hardi and Kodavali in order to bring home to the cultivators the benefits of improved seeds, manures and implements. An application has already been made to the D. L. Board with a view to facilitate the establishment of a Grama-Panchayat for the three villages, and it is proposed to start a grain store or bank for the benefit of the poor cultivators in the group, in the near future. Magic lantern lectures are arranged now and then with a view to impress upon the village folk the importance of village sanitation and hygiene and the ways and means of preventing common diseases like cholera, dysentery, tuberculosis, malaria, etc.

BRAHMAPUTRA CAUSES HAVOC

Large Number Of Houses Washed Away & People Get Panicky

DIBRUGARH, September. 10.

River Brahmaputra is causing havoc in Dibrugarh for several days past. A vast area between the Tapapool quarter and the Steamer Ghat has been completely eroded away, a large number of houses washed away and the Amilapatti Railway station threatened.

People are getting panicky.—United Press.

International Responsibilities Of Culture

Segregated India Seeks Understanding, Not Empty Tributes

The International Social Club met on Monday evening at the Taj Mahal Hotel to discuss "The International Responsibilities of Culture," Mr. J.B. Petit presiding. Mr. Kanaiyalal Vakil who spoke on the subject, observed that the time had arrived when nations should proceed from mere illustration of the peculiarities of national culture to the dispassionate examination of the international responsibilities of those cultures. Human civilization had no meaning and less value, if these peculiarities were employed as barriers between one nation and another. This aspect of the question, the international responsibilities of culture, had even begun to be thought of seriously. True, there were, he remarked, periodic international assemblies of intellectuals. Their attitude, however, was not only old-fashioned but often super-imposed as well.

INELASTIC INSTITUTIONS.

Representative as they had been of learned institutions and universities associated with long-established and entrenched interests they had not the elasticity to respond to the intellectual demands and cultural necessities of the times. So far as India was concerned, the super-imposed character of these official gatherings was well illustrated in the recent visit to Europe of Sir Radhakrishnan. Before he went to Europe, he was reported to have thought of steps to be taken to "popularise Indian art in other countries." It was essential Mr. Vakil pointed out, to remember that no nation-wide effort had been made to "popularise" art in India to realise the unreality of the situation and the super-imposed character of the mission. After his arrival Sir Radhakrishnan advised the country on a different subject altogether and the Geneva assembly of intellectuals was dismissed from nation's mind. He mentioned this only to suggest that, so long as these international assemblies of intellectuals refused to take the definite responsibility of rooting their lofty cultural aspirations in the soil native to every country intellectual co-operation would remain an empty ritual. The difference in the attitude of visitors to this country could be, Mr. Vakil said, illustrated in old volumes like Pierre Loti's India and the new travellogue like Aldoonis Huxley's "Jesting Pilate." Pierre Loti saw and described India graphically. Huxley debated India.

FLATTERING TRIBUTES.

During the last thirty years or so, there had grown voluminous literature about India whose main if not solely absolute, refrain was the "unique" art and cultural heritage of the country. This was sedulously and persistently fostered, by our "friends" abroad. It placated and humoured Indian intellectuals. Their weaknesses, their newly-awakened national consciousness. It was, however, a distinct disservice to India. It segregated India from other progressive nations of the world and blocked the true examination and understanding of the universal, international, value of Indian civilization of the inarticulate aspirations of its present-day intellectuals. Enduring friendship must be, he maintained, the ultimate goal of intellectual and cultural co-operation between he nations. There could be no friendship between unequals. And, the friendship that has neither the courage nor the candour to cultivate dispassionate understanding was no friendship. Indian intellectuals had failed to demand and intellectuals in the West had failed to offer that earnest of enduring friendship.

UNCONGENIAL INTELLECTUAL SOIL.

He found it was rather a sad experience. His English, French and Italian friends whom he found in Europe, eagerly and with perfect freedom, discussing cultural problems of the times irresponsive when in India to intellectual activities and cultural currents. If the uncongenial atmosphere was due partly to Indian intellectuals, it was partly the fault also of their friends Europeans and Americans. And, he hoped that the International Social Club would soon succeed in establishing a better and more congenial intellectual atmosphere in the city.

Mr. Halliday thankfully appreciated the speaker's observations. But disagreed about his view of Huxley's "Jesting Pilate."

Mr. Manu Subedar shared the experience of the speaker and said that he found it difficult to understand "friends" in Europe, who studied India, but had failed to establish helpful contacts with those who had lived in India.

The speaker's comments on the "unique" culture of India were keenly discussed by other speakers and after Mr. Petit's concluding remarks and Mr. Vakil's reply the meeting terminated.

TOLL OF FRONTIER ACCIDENT

6 Men Of Baluch Regiment Killed And Several Wounded

NATHIAGALI, Sept. 10.

The following casualties are reported as a result of an accident yesterday on the Mohmand Border.

Killed:—3 sepoys, Hayatkhan Sherbaz, Mirzakhan and Havildar Mohdzamp of the Fifth Baluch Regiment.

Wounded:—Naik Warishkhan and 6 sepoys, Ghumamohd, Mohdbux, Sherkhan, Khan Bahadur Lalkhan and Mhanmohd of the Fifth Baluch Regiment. Further details are not available.—A.P.

FLOOD MENACE IN BIHAR

PATNA, September, 10.

From a message received from Samastipur this afternoon, it appears that river Lakhandayee has risen furiously, the water level being only six inches below the flood leve. in August last.

Excessive flood is reported from Bajpatti. Rescue work is proceeding. Water is rising alarmingly near Jupri. The railway line between Janakpur Road and Bajpatti is breached in several places. Trains are not running.

Near Muzaffarpur the Gandak is swelling. In Sitamarhi mail has not arrived. Sitamarhi has been unapproachable either by rain or by road.—United Press.

The Government are contemplating to make certain additions and alterations to the enclosure round the prisoners' cells and also to a block of cells in the European Yard, in the Karachi District Jail at a cost of Rs. 10,000.

HOW BIDATHA MET HIS DEATH

Govt. Medical Officer Gives Evidence In Benda Trial

JUBBULPORE, Sept. 10.

Examination of prosecution witnesses was continued to-day before Mr. Snelson I.C.S., Additional District Magistrate in the Benda Village incident trial.

Dr. B. A. Mehta, Assistant Civil Surgeon stated that he conducted the 'post mortem' examination on Bidatha on the morning of July 19. The deceased was about 40 years old and was fairly well-built and nourished. Witness described several external wounds as also internal injuries which corresponded with certain external ones. "The cause of death was probably due to shock owing to injuries received. Death was not instantaneous but occurred about 4 to 6 hours after. I think about 6 blows must have been dealt. The head wound was probably caused by a stick, as also the body wounds. One bone-deep wound on the left side of the head, was apparently caused by a blunt weapon. It might have been caused by the falling of a stone or by being struck with a stone. No injuries appeared to have been caused by kicks with boots.

INJURIES BY STICKS.

"I also examined others whose injuries were probably caused by sticks. Except for the injuries on the left shoulder blade and the left side of the neck, the other injuries were not sufficient to kill a man. I think that the former was sufficient to have given the deceased a fatal shock. Medical assistance if rendered could not have saved his life."

Kaderbux, a dhobi said that though the mark on the handkerchief exhibited was that used by him on Pte. King's clothes, he could not identify the handkerchief as King's. The other dhobis of the Regiment used the same mark.—A.P.

Action Of Market Disappointing Despite Bullish Bureau

Absence Of Extensive Speculative Interest

Southern Hedge Selling At The Rise

Injunctions To Prevent Collection Of Processing Tax

BOMBAY, September 10.

The outstanding influence on Monday on American markets was the Government's estimate of cotton crop. The report with comparison is as under:—

	Crop.	Condition	Yield.
1935	11,489,000	64.5	152.0
1934	96,36,000	53.8	107.9
1933	13,047,000	67.5	208.5
1932	13,001,000	56.6	173.3
	Area		Ginnings.
1935	28,652,000		1,133,000
1934	26,987,000		1,403,000
1933	29,378,000		1,396,000
1932	35,939,000		865,000

DISAPPOINTING ACTION.

The report was a surprise but the action of the market was disappointing. The crop estimate was below general expectation but as a result of absence of extensive speculative interest prices fluctuated within a narrow range. There was some short covering which resulted in a rise of 23 points in New York cotton futures but spinners were not willing to follow the rise. Later on prices declined on increased Southern hedge-selling.

LEGALITY OF PROCESSING TAX.

Processing Tax legality and Bankhead uncertainty are likely to prevent any aggressive buying. A message from Boston states that fourteen New England Textile Mills have obtained injunctions to prevent the collection of processing Tax.

Bombay, Sept. 10.

On Monday the New York cotton futures market opened at a rise of 5 points with October 10.40. There was some pre-Bureau liquidation which resulted in a decline of 7 points from the opening level which was the lowest level for the day.

BULLISH REPORT.

The Bureau report was below expectations and was followed by active short covering. Prices advanced 25 points from the low level and October was quoted 10.58. Failure of trade demand and increased Southern hedge selling resulted in a steady decline and the market closed at a net rise of 5 to 7 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 5 points at 10.75c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was also quiet during the later half of the session and closed at a rise of 2 to 4 points. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 10.60c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened at a decline of 2 points with October 5.69. There was pre-Bureau evening up and offerings were light. Prices declined further 4 points on straddle selling October and hedge-selling, but later prices advanced on short covering in response to bullish Bureau report. Prices fluctuated within a fairly wide range of 12 points and finally closed at a net rise of 3 to 2 points. Middling American spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 6.12d per lb.

INDIAN COTTON.

East Indian Cotton futures market was steady and closed at a rise of one to two points. At the close October was quoted 4.98, January 4.76 and March 4.76.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian Cotton ring was quiet and in the absence of any important business prices fluctuated within a narrow range and closed irregular. Sakels future were unchanged to 2 points lower while uppers futures advanced 2 points.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.

The Alexandria Cotton futures market was fairly steady. Sakels futures closed unchanged to two points down while Ashmouni futures advanced 2 to 4 points.

COTTON SURPRISE.

Messrs. M. and B. Stern state:—

Another surprise transpired in the second Govt: Estimate of 11,489,000 bales, indicating a reduction of 309,000 bales and though this caused some nervous short covering higher prices induced heavy Southern hedge-selling. The chief feature of the bureau report is the reduction in Texas and Oklahoma as the result of excessive insect damage and continued dry weather. From the point of the world's supply, this small reduction is being offset by increased estimates of Brazil, India and China. The ginnings of 1,133,000 bales against 1,398,000 bls. last season indicates lateness of crop but with clearing weather hereafter the rapidity of ginnings will be increased as over seven million bales will have to be cared for during the next six weeks.

FREE COTTON.

Then, what about the free cotton from non-co-operating farmers which is estimated about 2 million bls. and does not entitle them to 10 cent loan? The new loan plan indicates no intention on the part of the Administration to accumulate another burdensome stock but the crop must be sold to the world's spinners in competition with other growths. Additionally, one cannot be sure as to the constitutionality of these loans until the Supreme Court meets in October and decides their legality. Momentarily, prices may be sustained but Oct. liquidation should check any important advance and we prefer sales on all upturns, with a view to cover and start buying around 10 cents for distant positions.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. October Highest (12-36 p.m.)	10.58+23
N. Y. October Lowest (11-31 a.m.)	10.33—02
Liverpool October Highest	5.77+06
Liverpool October Lowest	5.65—06

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool—Production 1,14,89,000. Ginned 11,33,000. Condition 64.5. Yield 192.

Liverpool.—Report is considered "bullish". Prevailing opinion is that spinners are bare of stock and will be compelled to buy soon. Our opinion is that there are large orders to buy if market declines somewhat.

Liverpool.—Production 1,14,89,000 although below expectations, market responding poorly. Prefer sales temporarily in strong markets.

Liverpool.—Although Bureau less favourable than expected and movement of crop is delayed by bad weather, don't think prices will advance much for the time being.

New York.—Bureau smaller than expected due chiefly to decline in Texas resulting from dry weather and insect damage. Market firmer but lacks speculative interest.

New York—Agricultural Department Report is bullish. Market seems inclined to resist the advance. Think hedge selling will be too heavy to admit of much improvement as yet. Look forward to better prices later in the season

New York.—Although consider present price level reasonable for long pull, expect better buying opportunities with increasing crop movement.

New York.—Process tax legality and Bankhead Act uncertainty are likely to prevent aggressive buying but expect support by trade on any decline. Crop accounts are growing worse in Texas.

Messrs. E. J. Schwabach and Co., have sent the following cable:

Bureau report is considered too low. Trade demand indifferent on expectation on hedging increasing. Think it a good time to cover for shorts gradually on any setback. Think well of buying at about 10 cents.

Copper, New York, December 7.52.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

New York Cotton Exchange Service cabled as under:—

Estimate world consumption American last season 11,249,000 bales; Carry-over 9,043,000 bales; Crop weather last week mixed. America: Cloth sales lighter, but natural breathing spell, margins widening considerably; England: Improving. Continent: unchanged.

Their Liverpool Agents cabled as under:—

Between midnight and daylight, cool nights, continued rains Texas, light to moderate rainfall Arkansas and Oklahoma.

Bureau Report considerably below expectation, but think material advance unlikely in view of probable increase in hedge selling, unless weather continues unfavourable.

New York market closed easy on increased hedging.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, September 9.

October	10.41+06
December	10.41+06
January	10.44+07
March	10.50+05
May	10.57+07
July	10.60+05
Middling Spot ..	10.75+05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, September 9.

October	10.36+04
December	10.35+02
July	10.38+03
Middling Spot ..	10.60

TRADING IN COTTON

The local cotton market will close at 3 p.m. on Wednesday the 11th inst. being a Hindu Holiday and will remain entirely closed on Thursday the 12th inst. being a Parsi Holiday.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, Septembea 9.

September	5.82+04
October	5.74+03
November	5.68+03
December	5.67+03
January	5.67+03
February	5.67+03
March	5.68+03
April	5.68+03
May	5.68+02
June	5.67+02
July	5.67+02
August	5.64+02
Middling Spot ..	6.12
To-day's 10 12 A. M. Quotations	—
October	5.70
January	5.63

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, September 9.

October 1935	7.76
November 1935	7.75
January 1936	7.62
March 1936	7.58
May 1936	7.55
July 1936	7.54
F. G. F. Spot	8 09

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, September 9.

Broach—	
Fully Good (Good Staple)..	5.04
Fine (Good Staple) ..	5.19
Superfine (Good Staple) ..	5.34
Oomra—	
Fine (No. 1 Staple) ..	4.96
Superfine (No.1 Staple) ..	5.11
Choice (No. 1 Staple) ..	5.26
Bengal—	
Good	3.70
Fully Good	3.80
Fine	3.92
Scinde—	
Fully Good	3.80
Fine	3.91
Superfine	4.04

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, September 9.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 5/8 per cent. to 5/8 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 3/4 per cent. to 3/4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent. to 2 1/2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2 1/2 per cent. to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan 1/2 per cent. to 1/2 per cent.

Interest 7 days' market loan 1/2 per cent. to 1/2 per cent.

LONDON RUBBER.
London, September 9.

Smoked sheet standard ribbed per lb., sellers 5-9 16

SEEDS.
London, September 9.

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. ton: Sept. sellers £9-10-0.

Linseed Calcutta London, c.i.f. ton: Sept./Oct. nominal £11-12-6.

Linseed Bombay London, c.i.f. ton: Sept./Oct. sellers £11-13-9.

Rapeseed Toria Hull/Con't c.i.f. ton: Sept./Oct. sellers £12-17-6.

Castorseeds Bombay, c.i.f. ton. Sept./Oct. sellers £12-2-6.

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, September 9.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe. Parcels October sellers 27/9.

Wheat Barletta Russo. Parcels: October sellers 26/7 1/2.

South Australian (wheat) Parcels: September sellers 28/9.

NEW YORK COFFEE.
New York September 9.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 5-3/4.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London, September 9

Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent...	66-1/2
Indian Stock 3 per cent. 1948 or later	83
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	94-1/4
Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent. 1950/55	112
Consols 2-1/2 per cent. ..	84 1/8
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1961	105
War Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1952.	105-3/8
Funding Loan 4 per cent. 1960/90	116-1/4
Victory Bonds 4 per cent. ..	113 5/8
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	13-1/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London Reg.	104
National Bank of India ..	42
P & O Banking Corporation.	10

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, September 9.

	Bales.
Day's receipts all U. S. ports..	42,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	2·000
Day's exports to the continent.	29,000

NEW YORK.
New York, September 9.

New York 10-55 A.M.—	
October	10.35
December	10.35
March	10.37
New York Noon Call—	
October	10.50
December	10.50
January	10.55

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Sept. 10.

B. C. Rates T T D D 1/6 1/32

LONDON—
Banks selling T T D D 1/6 3/32 Sept/April
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/16 May/Dec
Banks buying T T 1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D 1/6 3/16
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 7/32 to Feb.
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 3/16 Mar/Dec

NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 271 1/2
Banks selling T T 269 1/2
Banks buying T T 244 3/4

PARIS—
Banks selling D D 562
Banks buying D D 572

AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 54 3/4

JAVA—
Banks selling D D 54 1/2

JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 78 1/4
Banks buying T T 77 7/8

HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 135 3/4

SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 107 3/4

SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 156 1/2

BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 90 1/2

CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.93 1/2 9th inst.
Hongkong/London 2/0 3/8 10th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/6 1/16 10th inst.
Japan/London 1/2 1/8 10th inst.
Java/London 7.26 1/2 10th inst.
London/Paris 74.91 9th inst.
London/Belgium 29.31 9th inst.
London/Switzerland 15.49 9th inst.
London/Italy 60.50 9th inst.
London/Berlin 12.25 1/2 9th inst.
London/Stockholm 19.39 1/2 9th inst
London/New York 4.93 3/16 9th inst.
London/Amsterdam 7.31 9th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Firm.
Gold £7-1-1 7th inst. £7-1-2 9th inst
Silver London Ready 29 1/4 7th inst 29 3/16 9th inst.
Silver London Forward 29 1/4 7th inst. 29 3/16 9th inst.
Silver New York Ready 65 5/8 7th inst. 65 58 9th inst.
London Discounts 3 mos 5/8 per cent 7th inst. 5/8 per cent 9th inst
London Discounts 6 mos 3/4 per cent 7th inst. 3/4 per cent 9th inst.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call 1/2 per cent.
3 Mos 3/4 per cent.
6 Mos 1 1/2 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Sept. 10.

The local silver market was quiet but steady and in the absence of any important business prices fluctuated within a narrow range of annas two. The gold market was also quiet with a restricted turnover. Foreign advices were quiet and the local market was dull and featureless. Shanghai T. T on London was quoted 1.6 1/16

	Rs. a. p
Ready silver	66 14 0
First settlement	65 15 0
Second settlement	66 3 0
Ready gold	35 14 3
First settlement	35 14 6
Second settlement	35 14 6

MONTREAL SILVER FUTURES

Montreal, Sept. 9.

September	65.50—42
December	65.90—29
March	66.50—10

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, Sept. 9.

Spot silver prices again closed unchanged at 65 3/8 cents.

LONDON SILVER.
London, September 9.

Market: Steady.

Spot	29 3/16
Forward	29 3/16

LONDON GOLD.
London, September 9.

Gold Bars, Fine per oz. £7-1-2.

LONDON METALS.
London September 9

	£
Copper Braziers	47 1/4
Yellow Metal	39-1/2
Spelter Hard Indian Brands..	15-1/8
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge..	12-3/4
Tin English ingots Liverpool F. O. B	219 1/2

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL
Bombay, Sept 10

London market—
Standard Copper Cash buyers. £33-11-3
Standard Copper Cash sellers £33-13-9
Standard Copper 3 months £34
New York market—
Blue Eagle 8 1/2 cents
Non-Blue Eagle 7 7/8 cents
Bombay market
Yellow Metal Sheets Rs. 30-12-0
Copper Sheets Rs. 36
Copper Ashe Rs. 36-4-0
Tone: Steady.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, September 9.

T. T. London on—

New York closing rate..	4.93 13/16
Paris	74.91
Berlin	12.25 1/2
Madrid	36.15
Amsterdam	7. 1-1/4
Brussels	29.31
Milan	60.50
Berne	15.19
Prague	119.25

WEATHER OVER COTTON BELT

EAST:—Local thundershowers, in Georgia and Florida.

CENTRAL:—Rain probable.

WEST:—Generally fair.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Sept. 10.

Following a small rise of 6 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 199/8 for Broach A/M. delivery and declined to Rs. 198/8 on realising. Later on there was some buying by professional operators and teji-mandi operators were buyers. Prices advanced to Rs. 200/14. The undertone of the market was steady. The Liverpool cotton futures market was due to open at a decline of 4 points on parity with New York closing but the market opened very steady at a decline of one point with good trade calling. The local market fully responded to bullish Liverpool advices and Broach A/M delivery advanced to Rs. 202. At this level there was some realising which checked the rise and the market closed at 3 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M Rs. 201
Oomra D/J Rs 179/12
Bengal D/J Rs. 135/8

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES
Bombay, Sept 10

	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—				
Broach No. 2	225	222	218	213
Punjab-Ame	246	243	239	234
Surat	297	294	290	285
Rajpipla	297	294	290	285
Navsari	302	299	295	290

READY COTTON SALES
Bombay, Sept 10

500 Samji Karamshi Chitorgar 41 off
64 Tata Mill Bhayavadar 191
50 Langli and Co Vambori 189 1/2
100 Narshi Nagshi Mukteshwar 147
50 Bhaidas Mavji Broach 225 1/4
300 K Devchand Mathia ? off

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Sept. 10.

Bengal Superfine	153/154
Bengal Fine	146/148
Bengal F.G.	142/143
Sindh-Punjab Fine	146/148
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	142/143
Wardha-Hingt	200/201
Nagpur Savner	202/203
Pundhurna	190/191
Yeotmal	190/191
Arvi	188/189
Ellichpur	188/189
Berar	186/188
Khamgaon	188/190
Mulkapur	185/186
Khandesh	185/186
Jalna/Sailu	185/186
Burwah Sanavad	188
Broach Fine	220/225
Punjab/American	225/230
Punjab/American mix	215/220
Cambodia	275/280
Cambodia 2nd crop	235/240
Compta Good	235/245
Bagalkot	225/230
Western	225/230
Kampala	328
Busoga	325
Jinja	318
New Manza	304

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, Sept 10
Since 1st Sept

In full-pressed bales	4 days.	This year.
Khandesh	167	167
Central India	...	98
Barsi and Nagar	...	4
Berar	153	229
Total Oomras	320	498
Dholera	958	1,432
Rajputana	86	132
Sind-Punjab	...	563
Coompta and Dharwar	...	81
Westerns-Northerns	204	790
Tinnevell yand Cambodia	75	290
Egyptian and African	500	2,099
Total	2,143	5,885

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

1st Sep to 31st Aug

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday.	This year.
Europe	2,907	414,499
Japan and China	1,119	1,171,612
Coast Ports	...	31,831
Up-country by Rail	...	298,925
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	10,341
Total	4,026	1,926,308

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LD.

The following rates prevailed in the market on 10th day of September 1935.

Broach Fully Good Quality.

Vaidas

(B.T.) April-May 1935-36
10-30 Rs. 199
12-30 Rs. 200/12
2-30 Rs. 201/4
4-30 Rs. 200/8
April-May
Highest 201/12
Lowest 198/8

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F P Bales	1935-36	1934-35
Receipts to date 9-9-35	647000	513000
Receipts yesterday 9-9-35	42000	40000
Exports to date 9-9-35	318000	360000
Stock at Ports 6-9-35	1301000	2470000
Stock at Interior Towns 6-9-35	1179000	1144000
Stock at Liverpool 6-9-35	501000	994000
Visible Supply 6-9-35	3221000	5175000
Quantity in sight 6-9-35	887000	632000
Quantity out of sight 6-9-35	787000	781000

COTTON STRADDLES

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES.

New York—Liverpool:—
October 131 December 117 January 114 March 110 May 103 at Cross Rate 4.93 1/2.

Bombay—Liverpool:—
Broach A/M. 1936 198/8—Liverpool May 1936 5.64 Rs. 46 1/2 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—
Broach A/M. 1936 198/8—New York May 10.57 Rs. 39 1/4 at Cross Rate 4.93 1/2.

Steel And Power Shares Decline

Heavy Realising By Jobbers

CEMENT AND TEXTILE ISSUES QUIET

Bombay, Sept. 10.

Tae local Share Bazar was easy to-day on heavy realising by Bazar operators. In the absence of any outside support the market displayed weak tone. There was increased selling in Tata Steel shares and Hydro-Electric Shares also looked down.

Cement and cotton mill shares were quiet as ring traders are afraid of selling short. Cement shares are popular with investors while prices of Mill shares are low enough.

As usual formation of a new Steel Company in Calcutta with a capital of Rs. 15 crores was freely talked on the floor of the exchange Steel Industry can not be built up in a day and it requires several years to bring up production to a level where it becomes a paying proposition. In these days of daily changing economic conditions, who knows what will be the state of new industries.

Bombay Dyeing shares opened to-day at Rs. 738/ and closed at Rs. 732/8. Central India shares were steady at Rs. 247/8. Bundi Cements closed at Rs. 35/14. Indian Cements opened at Rs. 476 and closed at Rs. 473/12. Shahabads opened at Rs. 502 and closed at Rs. 505. Tata Powers opened at Rs. 1557 and closed at Rs. 1540 Andhra shares opened at Rs. 1670 and weakened to Rs. 1651/4. Tata Steel Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 134/4 and closed at Rs. 131/4 while Dfds. after opening at Rs 535 dropped to Rs. 517/.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Sept. 10.

Century 220 221 219/6
Bom. Dyeing 738 737 735 732/8
Kohinoor 182 181
Central India 247 245 246 247/8
New Great 115
Simplex 65/10
Swadeshi 138
Bundi 36/14 36 35/14
I. Cement 476 472 475 470 473/12
Punjab 23/14 24 23/12
Shahabad 502 506 500 502 508
Andhra 1670 1656 1652 1651/4
Tata Hydro 170/10 170
Tata Power 1557 1546 .547 1540
Tram. Ord. 142/8 141/14
T. Steel Dfd. 535 528 532 522 518 517/8
T Steel Ord. 134/4 132/8 133 131/12 132 131/4
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. 146 145/12
Bellapur 322 318 321 318 320
B. Steam 301
B. Burma 332 331/4

TEXTILE MILLS

Bombay, Sept. 10.

100	Ahm. Advance	275 0
500	Bombay Cotton	40 0
250	Bombay Dyeing	732 8
250	Bradbury	100 0
100	Century	219 6
100	Central India	247 8
100	Colaba	117 8
100	Coorla	95 0
250	David	60 0
250	Dawn	360 0
	I. E. D. Sassoon	0 3 0
100	Finlay	97 8
100	Gokak	186 4
1000	Hindustan	1655 0
100	Indore	63 12
100	Khatau	71 4
100	Kohinoor	181 4
250	Laxmi	620 0
100	Madhavji	5 0
250	Madras United	40 0
1000	Madhavji	750 0
250	Model	50 0
50	Mysore	100 0
200	New Great	115 0
100	Oosmanshahi	51 4
100	Phoenix	235 0
25	Sassoon Silk	35 0
1000	Sholapur	2275 0
50	Simplex	65 10
100	Swadeshi	138 12
100	Swan	80 0
25	Tata	8 0
500	Vishnu	1275 0
1000	Western	750 0

BANKS.

100	Reserve Bank	122 4
50-100	Baroda	96 0
25-50	Central	34 0
500	Imperial	1465 0
125-500	Im. Con.	360 0
50-100	India	119 8
5	Union	5 4

CEMENTS.

10	Bundi	35 14
70	Gwalior	116 4
160	Indian	473 12
40	Katni Def.	2050 0
100	Katni Ord.	370 0
75	Okha	262 8
10	Punjab	23 12
100	Shahabad	505 0
70	United	124 8

INSURANCE

15-100	Jupiter	11 8
15-75	New India	40 0
200	Oriental	4225 0
10-100	Vulcan	7 0

ELECTRIC.

100	Ahmedabad Old	149 6
	Ahmedabad New	42 8
1000	Andhra Valley	1651 4
10	Ajmer	10 2

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Sept 10.

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett 90/12
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 90/12
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett 106
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash 106
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett 116/4
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash 116/4

TAX FREES

4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 105/8
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 116/8
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 107/12
5 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L 100/12

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES (CASH)

3 per cent 1941/54 New Loan 97/8
3 per cent 1941 101/12
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 103/2
4 per cent 1943 107
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 114
5 per cent 1939/44 108
5 per cent 1940/43 109/2
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 108/2

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE)

4 per cent B P T 1974 102/8
4 per cent M Deb 1974 102
5 per cent M Deb 1959 112
6 per cent M Deb 1954 124
6 per cent K P T 1956 124
6 1/2 per cent B. P. T. 1937 105

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened at Rs. 91/4 and after declining to Rs. 90/11 closed steady at Rs. 90/12.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS.

London, Sept. 9.

3 per cent India Sterling Loan 83
3 1/2 per cent India Sterling Loan 94 1/4
3 1/2 per cent India Sterling Loan 1954/59 104 3/4
4 per cent India Sterling Loan 1948/58 107 1/2
4 1/2 per cent India Sterling Loan 1950/55 112
4 1/2 per cent India Sterling Loan 1958/68 116
5 per cent India Sterling Loan 1942/47 114 1/2
3 1/2 per cent India Sterling Loan 1936/38 103 5/8
6 per cent India Sterling Loan 1935/37 100 1/2
2 1/2 per cent British Consols 84 1/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion 105
3 1/2 per cent War Loan 105 3/8

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Sept. 9

Broach A/M. 1936 Op. 195 1/2; Highest 196; Lowest 195 1/2; Closing 195 3/4

Oomra D/J. Op. 174 3/4; Highest 175; Lowest 174 1/2; Closing 175.

Bengal D/J. Op. 133 1/4; Highest 133 1/2; Lowest 133 1/4; Closing 133 1/2.

At night:—

BEFORE BUREAU.

Broach A/M. Op. 195 3/4; Highest 196; Lowest 195 1/2; Closed 195 3/4.

AFTER BUREAU.

Op. 200; Highest 201 1/2; Lowest 199; Closed 199.

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay on 5th Sept.	609
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1935	2,018
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	9,464
Decrease	7,346

50	Bombay Tram	141 14
100	Bombay Suburban	177 8
10	Broach	11 10
100	Karachi	229 0
100	Poona	218 12
100	Surat	196 8
100	Tata Hydro	170 0
1000	Tata Power	1540 0

RAILWAYS.

500	Ahm. Prantij	877 8
100	Amr. Patty	121 8
100	C Province	87 0
100	Dhond Baramati	97 0
100	Gujarat	71 12
100	Mandra Bhon	93 0
100	Pachora Jamner	91 0
100	Sara Sirajgunge	89 8
500	Tapty Valley	766 4

MININGS

10	Shivrajpur	25 8
30	Tata Steel Def.	517 8
75	Tata Steel Ord.	131 4

MISCELLANEOUS

100	Alcock	157 8
50	Belapur Sugar	320 0
250	Bombay Steam	301 4
125	Bombay Burma	331 4
50	Bombay Burma Conty	112 8
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	3 0 6
50	Bombay Telephone	104 8
100	Indian Bleaching	101 4
100	Ind. Radio Defd.	525 0
100	Ind. Radio Ordy.	487 8
1000	Port Canning	611 4
15	Scindia	10 15
30	Premier Construction	76 8
25	Tata Oil	17 0

PREFERENCE.

7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1380 0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	291 4
7	p.c. Bombay Trams	79 8
5	p.c. Central India	520 0
7	p.c. Katni 1st.	131 4
7	p.c. Katni 2nd	140 0
7 1/2	p.c. Punjab Cement	14 4
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	140 0
7 1/2	p.c. Tata Power	1415 0
6	p.c Tata Steel 1st	178 12
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	145 12
5 1/2	p.c. Tata Mill	13 0
7	p.c. Vishnu	647 8

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BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1935

States' Last Throw Of Dice?

Fighting Rear-guard Action?

Nizam's Demand For Recognition Of Hyderabad As "Ally" Of British Crown

The "Bombay Sentinel" writes:—

A good deal of confusion seems to exist regarding the proceedings at the meeting of the Committee of Ministers of Indian States which was held in Bombay last week-end.

This confusion is not dispelled, but has been, on the contrary, rather intensified by the official communique that was issued at the close of the meeting, which is largely taken up by the expression of flowery compliments to the services rendered by Mr. Monckton, Hyderabad's legal adviser in England, services for which it may be presumed, he has been handsomely paid. It does not reveal everything by any means.

We are told, however, that Mr. Monckton expressed his satisfaction with the Act as passed as it provided machinery by which it was reasonable to hope that satisfactory instruments of Accession could be negotiated.

It is on these instruments of accession that the Princes now pin their hopes.

As one of the Ministers was heard to say, the States have been fighting a losing battle and they are now conducting a rear-guard action.

What they failed to get inserted in the Act, they now hope to secure through the Instruments of Accession.

The unanimous repudiation of the "Objections" recently raised in the Press and attributed to the States with regard to Sections 6 (4) and 110 (wide Official Communique) may be taken with a grain of salt.

For this statement about the objection referred to, the Associated Press is responsible, and there was no douot that when it was made, there was good ground for it. But the pointed questions put to some of the Rulers by the Viceroy in his conversations on the subject, have it is reported, produced a more sober atmosphere. Discretion is now regarded as the better part of valour and the policy now is to make the best of a bad bargain and fight for something in the Instruments of Accession.

The meeting at the outset, the "Sentinuel" learns from a well-informed source, expressed great appreciation of the Government's action in deleting the words from the First Section. "Treaty Usage, Suffrance etc." On this point the Princes felt that they had carried the day, but there was no great appreciation expresed about anything else, except Sir Hydari's great appreciation of the services of Mr. Monckton.

Classification of States

As regards the Instruments of Accession it was resolved that the States Committee will initially prepare these instruments in consultation with the Political Department unofficially and pass them on to Mr. Monckton who will act as "liason" between the States and the British Cabinet.

For the purpose of drawing up these instruments the States have been classified into two divisions and seven sub-divisions. These are as follows:—

1. Maritime States,
2 Land States.

SUB-DIVISIONS.

(a) Salute States
(b) Non-salute States;
(c) Absolute Jurisdictionary States (12 States);
(d) Limited Jurisdiction (37 States);
(e) States with Jurisdiction but British Control through a Political Agent;
(f) States having peculiar and special privileges and rights.
(g) Other States under Subsidised Treaties.

Model Instruments suitable to each of these types of States will be prepared according to their requirements and status in each case.

Final Insistance

The States not having succeeded in getting the words "Sovereignty of any Indian Ruler or State" added in the Section excluding the British Crown's Sovereignty and authority from being affected by any future Act or amendment to this Act to the proviso relating to the British Crown, now insist

that their Dynasty and Treaty rights and rights of territorial integrity and Statal authority, administrative, fiscal and political should be specially recognised in the Instruments of Accession.

Ally Of British Crown

His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad has a separate object of his own for which to fight. His claim that he is an "Ally" of the British Crown has to be recognised. During the Bill stage all efforts to have the addition of these words in sections covering the Berars were of no avail.

His Minister is now pressing that recognition of his status as an "Ally"—and that word specifically mentioned—should be included in the Instrument of Accession of the Hyderabad State.

This is the last battle that the Princes are now fighting for the claims they put forward when the Bill was under the consideration of Parliament. Their retirement to the last ditch has been enforced and there they are making the last stand.

POLAK'S LETTER TO PARTY LEADERS

Indo-South African Trade Relationship

SIMLA, Sept. 9.

It is understood that Mr. H. S. L. Polak has been informed by the Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa that the Union contemplats to appoint their Trade Commissioner in India. The matter will be taken in hand through diplomatic channels.

Meanwhile Mr. Polak has informed Mr. Bhulabhai Desai and Mr. M. S. Aney, Leaders of the Congress and the Nationalist Parties in the Assembly about the proposal of the Union.

The Nationalist Party has discussed Mr. Polak's letter and authorised its Leader to evolve a common plan for active consultation with other Party leaders to urge the Government of India to take steps to appoint an Indian Trade Commissioner for the Union.—United Press.

A. V. Thakkar At Baroda

(From A Correspondent).
BARODA, Sept. 10.

Yesterday night heavy showers and to-day morning smart drizzles recorded about one inch rain totalling 30 inches up to date.

Mr. Amritlal Thakkar is here on a two days' visit and discussed the problem of local Harijans, especially the wells problem, and delivering a public lecture urged the people to help the Harijan cause and to observe Harijan Day on the 20th instant.

NAVSARI PORT TO BE DEVELOPED

Development Of Billimora Port Deferred

(From Our Correspondent.)
BARODA, Sept. 9.

The Government of Baroda has decided to develop Navsari Port.

The development of Billimora Port is postponed for the present. Mr. Justice Dhurandhar has donated a sum of Rs. 1,000 to the Diamond Jubilee Fund.

RESERVE YOUR VOTES FOR CONGRESS

P. C. C.'s Appeal To Council Voters In Sind

KARACHI, September 9.

At a meeting of the Council of the Sind Provincial Congress Committee, the programme for the celebration of the Golden Jubilee of the Congress, was discussed.

The question of the Congress President's tour was disposed of without discussion as Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram had been intimated by Babu Rajendra Prasad that he could not revisit Sind in view of his delicate health. Consequently the meeting of the Quetta Central Relief Committee also could not be held.

CONGRESS TO CONTEST ELECTIONS

The following resolution regarding Congress contesting the elections was also adopted:—

"In view of the numerous inquiries made from the President of the Sind Provincial Congress Committee whether the Congress will contest elections to the Sind Legislative Assembly under the new constitution, the council is to make it clear that the Congress will put up candidates in as many constituencies as possible, but as the actual selection of candidates and the announcement of the programme may not be possbile for some time the Council appeals to all voters and also election workers not to commit themselves at this stage to any particular candidate or party but reserve liberty of action till the Congress enters the field."—United Press.

CONGRESS INVITATION TO LABOUR

Ruiker Consults Board For Acceptance

NAGPUR, September 10.

Mr. R. S. Ruiker, President, All-India Trade Union Congress, in the course of a press statement says:—

As a result of my suggestion to Rajendra Babu, the latter has written to me suggesting that the All India Labour Board recently formed at Bombay consisting of representatives of the Trade Union Congress and the National Trade Union Federation should meet the Labour Sub-Committee of the Congress at Madras on the 15th October.

As the Labour Board has not expressed any definite opinion on this question, I have written to all members of the Labour Board as to what course of action should be adopted. After receiving opinions of the members of the Board I will place them before Mr. V. V. Giri, President, and then adopt the course which is agreed upon by him. As the news published in certain papers is slightly incorrect I have been forced to issue this statement.—United Press.

LOHARU DELEGATION PERSONNEL

SIMLA, September 10.

Mr. Glancy, Political Secretary has asked the Nationalist Party of the Assembly to limit the personnel of the Loharu Delegation to three only and consequently Mr. Aney, Sardar Sant Singh and Bhai Parmanand are likely to join the Delegation.—United Press.

Miss Philomena Thamboo Chetty, the well-known Violinist and Raja-Mantra-Pravina S. P. Rajagopalachariar, Second Member of Mysore Council, were entertained to a lunch by Mr. S. S. Rajan, Advertising Consultant, Bombay, on 6th September, at Brandon's at Victoria Terminus.

FUTURE OF SEPARATED SIND

Will It Be A Paradise Or A Sahara?

KARACHI, (By Mail).

A full dressed debate wherein participated the elite of Sind on the future of this province under the new reforms was organised in the hall of the D. J. Sind Arts College.

Mr. Jamshed Mehta who opened the debate pointed a rosy picture of the future of Sind after its seperation with rivers of milk and honey flowing in the areas where the Sukkur Barrage was having its influence. He was of opinion that Sind would not make any progress so long as it remained with the Bombay Presidency which had earned the notoriety of according step-motherly treatment to it.

The next speaker, Khan Bahadur Khurro, M. L. C. felicited on the seperation of Sind from the Bombay Presidency and warned the leaders of communities against the formation of political parties on communal basis. He advocated parties founded on high principles accessible to every member of any community. He appealed for unity among warring sections of the two major communities as their salvation lay in it.

Mr. R. K. Sidhwa felt that the welfare of Sindhis lay in the hands of the Congress and if they were anxious to achieve that they should depute them alone in the future Council of Sind, as their real representatives.

Sheikh Abdul Majid, Sindhee, pressed for the adjustment financially and otherwise of the deficit province which will have to thrive on the subvention of the Central Government. Concluding, he advised that the future legislators of Sind should consider themselves as servants of the masses and strain every nerve to ameliorate their lot.

"LIVING IN FOOL'S PARADISE."

Professor Ajwani, a reputed scholar of Sind was the next speaker.

From the very outset he started taking to task the preceding speakers for painting a very rosy picture of the future Sind under the New Reforms which he said was being done by closing one's eye and suppressing some glaring truths which ought to engage the attention of the leaders whose mouth was watering for the Council seat. According to him, the seperated Sind would relapse into a 12th rate province though with Bombay it was only 3rd rate. Those who thought that the province would flow with milk and honey after its seperation according to him, lived in fool's paradise. He characterised the Sukkur Barrage as a huge failure, though technically it was a success.

Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram who was heartily cheered advised the audience to face facts. He reminded them that after separation of Sind they were not going to live as free men. They have to live as slaves as part and parcel of the slave-India.—United Press.

POLICE OFFICIALS DISMISSED

Dy. Superintendent To Be Tried By Commission Of Colleagues

LAHORE, Sept. 9.

As a result of the departmental enquiry against certain Police Officers of Kasur in the Lahore district for alleged misconduct one sub-inspector and one head-constable have been dismissed and two Sub-Inspectors have been reduced.

The case against the Deputy Superintendent of Police who is under suspension will be heard by a commission of gazetted officers.

Mr. Martin, Assistant Superintendent of Police conducted the inquiry.—A. P.

Miss JYOTIKANA DATTA RELEASED

CALCUTTA, Sept. 9.

Miss Jyotikana Datta, student of Diocessan College, who was sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment in October, 1935, on a charge of unlicensed possession of firearms was released on September 6.

The Associated Press understands that she will soon proceed to Europe for further studies.—A. P.

Arrested Men's Successful Bid For Liberty

LAHORE, Sept. 9.

A report as to how five persons who were arrested under warrants issued by the Lahore Tahsil authorities escaped from custody while being escorted to Lahore, has been received here.

It is stated that five Sikhs of village Lakhoke on refusal to pay land revenue were arrested and being taken to Lahore when they made a successful bid for liberty. Investigations are proceeding.—United Press.

C. P. COUNCIL RESTORES SALARY-CUTS

(From Our Correspondent.)
NAGPUR, Sept. 8.

At its meeting on August 16, the C. P. Legislative Council voted in full the supplementary demands for the restoration with retrospective effect of the 5 per cent cut in pay in the transferred departments.

The Local Government has, therefore, permitted servants in those departments to draw their pay in full with effect from the 1st April 1935.

BEWARE OF AGRICULTURIST PARTY!

U. P. Kisan Sangh's Warning To Peasants

(From Our Correspondent).
ALLAHABAD, Sept. 10.

The Executive Committee of the U. P. Kisan Sangh has warned the kisans against the National Agriculturist Party of U. P. It has pointed out that this party is composed of big zamindars and taluqdars and was formed to fight the elections and send zamindars' representatives to the legislature to safeguard their interests. It wants to perpetuate the present zamindari system and is not the well-wisher of the agriculturists.

ATTEMPT TO BREAK SWIMMING RECORD

(From Our Correspondent).
ALLAHABAD, Sept. 10.

Allahabad will have a sensational event—Robin Chatterji, swimming instructor of the Allahabad University, will make an attempt to break the endurance swimming record of the world in the local Bharadwaj Park Tank. Swimming will commence at 7 a.m. on 14th instant.

It will be recalled that Chatterji three years back had lowered the then endurance record of the world at Aligarh. He has other swimming records also to his credit.

Trifling Incident Leads To Scuffle In Ahmedabad

(From Our Correspondent.)
AHMEDABAD, Sept. 10.

A clash took place in Madhupura between Muslims and Garasias (caste Hindus) last night.

The cause of the trouble was that a Muslim cyclist was passing along the locality when a Garasia youth's hand touched his cycle which resulted in a fight between the two parties.

The police at once arrived on the spot and took immediate measures to prevent any further fighting.

Four Muslims and eight Garasias are reported to have been arrested and one policeman and two others have been wounded.

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 9

Babu Rajendra Prasad has cancelled his programme of touring in Sind and Ajmer due to illness.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj has left for Bareilly to interview Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, the "Frontier Gandhi."

Babu Rajendra Prasad was also to have accompanied Seth Jamnalal but cancelled it due to illness.—United Press.

POUR KEROSENE INTO WELL

Caste Hindus Resort To Strange Tactics In Kavitha Village

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 10.

Tension between caste Hindus and Harijans in village Kavitha, Ahmedabad district, over the admission of Harijan boys to the village school continues.

Kerosene oil is alleged to have been poured in wells of both Harijans and caste Hindus and trees uprooted from fields of Harijans.

Attempts to bring about a settlement are being made by local Congressmen some of whom have proceeded to Baroda to see Mr. A. V. Thakkar, secretary All-India Harijan Sevak Sangh.—A. P.

KAVITHA CASTE ... HINDUS CLIMB DOWN

Threat Of Withdrawal Of Educational Grant Tells

AHMEDABAD, September 10.

An echo of the tension between Caste Hindus and Harijans in the village of Kavitha over the admission of Harijan boys in village schools was heard to-day at the meeting of the School Board of the District Local Board, when the representatives of both the Harijans and Caste Hindus were present. Rao Saheb Janubai, the Chairman of the School Board, declared that Government threatened to stop the Education grant, if Harijan boys were not admitted into the Village School. He told the representatives of Caste Hindus that they would lose the school, if they opposed the admission of Harijan boys.

Thereupon the representatives of Caste Hindus and Harijans held protracted consultations and came to an amicable settlement by which the representatives of Caste Hindus announced that they had no objection to an admission of Harijan boys into the Village School.—A.P.

ANTI-MINISTERIALIST DRIVE

U. P. Congressmen To Hold Conference

(From Our Correspondent).
ALLAHABAD, Sept. 10.

A big anti-Ministry Conference is likely to be held in U. P. shortly. Congressmen opposed to acceptance of offices including the Socialists seem to think that the Ministerialist section in the Congress has been hitherto given a long rope. It has gathered its present strength mainly owing to two reasons: firstly, its propagandist activities have not been encountered by its opponents in an organised form; secondly, there is no leader at present to give a proper lead to the country at this juncture.

Opponents of the Ministerialist section consider that they are numerically far greater than the office-seekers.

An increase of nearly a quarter million employed compared to last year, and a drop of nearly 200,000 unemployed, is shown by the returns for August issued by the British Ministry of Labour.

FIGURE IT OUT COMPETITION
will close on
FRIDAY, 13th SEPT.
Solutions must be written on our entry coupons
SEND ANY NUMBER OF ENTRIES

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